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Nazis Fighting Way Across Don Bend, Crucial Battle for Stalingrad Begins; Roosevelt Warns Germans on Crimes

Nazis told atrocities in occupied lands must stop or retribution will be in order.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—President Roosevelt today formally warned Berlin that unless Axis atrocities against the innocent citizens of occupied Europe are stopped altogether—the United States will personally undertake to see that the perpetrators of these barbaric acts are "made to answer" after the war.

The President disclosed that for some time the United States Government has been gathering evidence on Axis crimes against the civilian populations of the occupied countries.

The United States had hoped, Mr. Roosevelt told his Friday press conference, that such slaughter of guiltless noncombatants would decrease, but instead they are increasing.

They are increasing, he declared, in France, in the Netherlands, in Norway.

Full Story Not Told

Even the fullest news and radio dispatches from Europe do not, Mr. Roosevelt revealed, tell the whole story. He said that news of many of the atrocities is not penetrating the screen of Axis censorship but that the Government is in possession of evidence that hostage killings in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other occupied states are mounting.

The President utilized a prepared statement with which to deliver his stern warning primarily to Berlin, incidentally to Tokyo. He indicated that no other and no further communication would be made to the enemy governments. It will go on the radio for world distribution and the Axis may take it for exactly what it says.

The admonition came at the end of Mr. Roosevelt's recapitulation of the Nazi record of "oppression and terror" and it made it clear that retribution would be waiting unless these crimes are ended.

"The United Nations are going to win this war," he said. "When victory has been achieved it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders in Europe and in Asia.

Fair Warning

"It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

The President appealed to all dependable sources of news to aid the Government in amassing the fullest possible information on the

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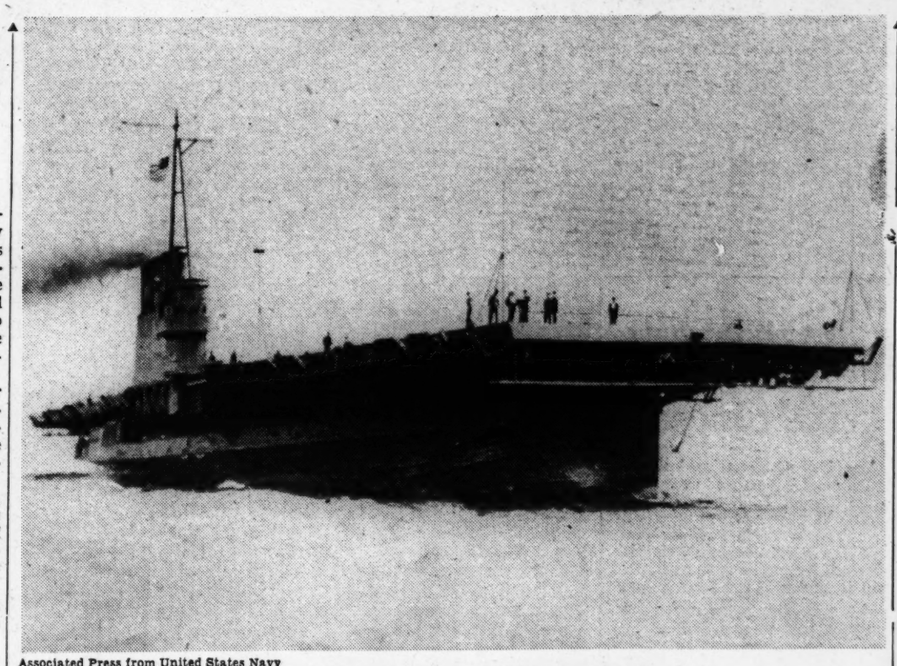

Associated Press from United States Navy

Aircraft Carrier for Inland Seas

With its "bright work" now battleship gray and its ornate superstructure gone to make room for a flight deck, the steamer Seeandbee, former queen of Great Lakes passenger ships, is now the U. S. S. Wolverine, a training aircraft carrier for student Navy fliers. The Great Lakes carrier is scheduled to be commissioned tomorrow in a ceremony at Chicago.

6 Nazi Focke-Wulfes downed in attack on Fortresses—All U. S. planes return.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

After a pleasing diversion, the war spotlight has swung sharply back to the vitally important battlefields of Russia.

Soviet resistance has stiffened considerably, but the outlook remains ominous. German troops have succeeded in crossing the Don River Bend and, in spite of heavy losses, apparently have established at least a partial bridgehead. If this foothold can be maintained, the climax of the struggle for Stalingrad will be at hand.

Other Nazi spearheads, meanwhile, have forced the Russians to withdraw farther south of Krasnodar and southeast of Pyatigorsk, where the Germans are pressing toward the Grozny oil fields.

At the moment, Stalingrad is the most important strategical center in the entire global war. Upon its successful defense may well depend Russia's ability to continue as a major foe of the Axis.

It is, therefore, from a perspective that takes full cognizance of the Russian situation that the raid on Dieppe, the Solomon Islands battle, and all other operations throughout the world must be viewed.

Reports on yesterday's unprecedented sweep of more than 500 Allied fighters and bombers over Northern France and the Low Countries are highly encouraging. The safe return of all raiding craft and the failure of the Nazis to offer serious opposition would seem to bear out London's belief that the wings of the German Air Force in Western Europe had been clipped in the great battle over Dieppe.

Equally heartening is today's news that six of Germany's new Focke-Wulfe 190 fighters were destroyed or damaged over the North Sea by 11 United States Army Flying Fortresses. Between 20 and 25 Nazi planes attacked the American formation but only one of the big bombers was damaged.

This widespread aerial activity in the West makes doubly significant reports from Russia that Soviet planes have been bombing Eastern Germany for the past few nights. A double aerial offensive against Germany, from both East and West, might succeed not only in drawing off a substantial proportion of the Luftwaffe's strength in the Caucasus but in destroying vital war plants which the Nazis have moved to Eastern Europe.

Seemingly well-founded advices from the Far East that the Japanese are preparing to attack Siberia when and if Stalingrad falls accent latest developments in the Solomon Islands area. If the United States can expand the South Seas into a major active front, it is hardly likely that the Japanese will venture to strike westward. Apparently a naval battle on which the fate of the islands may hinge is impending. According to a late British radio report, Flying Fortresses are carrying out a big attack on Japanese warships on the Solomons. This may be the opening phase in the expected sea engagement.

Stalingrad:

Russians Launch Counterattacks

Moscow dispatches said that although German forces which crossed the Don River loop southeast of Kletskaya fought determinedly for a pathway to Stalingrad, strong Russian bayonet charges pinned down the vanguard and a complementary thrust from the southwest was hurled back by counterattacks.

The newspaper Izvestia declared that almost all the Germans who

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Inflation Curb Promised; Russians Kill Nazi Agent; Legion Hears War Appeal

The World's Day—August 21, 1942

Washington: New Inflation Curbs Promised

"Something concrete" on additional plans for inflation control is promised by President Roosevelt in a week or two, he told his press conference. Some 40 or 50 people have been advising him, including Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of New York. Judge Rosenman reportedly favors a "super-board" as a result of his studies in condensing inflation data for the President.

Railway delivery of automobile gasoline was prohibited by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes in 20 States of the Middle West and Southwest, seeking to release 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars for the East

Voting by soldiers away from home, already approved by the House, was again delayed when Senator George (D) of Georgia insisted on a quorum. He opposes Federal action as an infringement on the States.

President Roosevelt signed a bill permitting living allowances due the dependents of service men to be paid as soon as necessary bookkeeping can be completed. The bill amends the original allotment act which barred any payments until after Nov. 1.

In Europe: Russians Kill Nazi Land Agent

Russian guerrillas were reported by Moscow to have killed Adolf Beck, German administration agent for 14,250 acres of Leningrad province farm lands. Beck's assistants were reported killed and his office and farm machinery burned.

Princess Margaret Rose, younger daughter of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, marked her 12th birthday at a royal wartime home somewhere in the English countryside. No special celebration was planned.

New England: American Legion Hears Appeal

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell urged the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, in convention at Holyoke, to combat enemy efforts to sow "distrust of races and creeds." [Page 3.]

Espionage trial of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn at Hartford, Conn., was expected to reach the jury soon. [Page 3.]

Dr. Ernest Minor Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, accepted chairmanship of a committee to campaign for re-election of Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire. [Page 2.]

Congressional elections of this year are the most critical since 1918, Prof. Carl Friedrich of Harvard told a Boston political meeting. [Page 2.]

Union has obtained action covering more workers than it asked in Government's seizure of S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston. [Page 2.]

National: Railroad President Is Indicted

George P. McNear, Jr., President of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Peoria, Ill., on charges growing out of a strike which led to Governmental seizure of the line last spring. Three trainmen also were indicted.

Threatened strike of aluminum workers in protest against refusal of the War Labor Board to grant pay increases would imperil the Nation's war effort, the board warned union leaders at Pittsburgh.

In Detroit, Chrysler reported that 475 A. F. of L. construction workers laid down their tools, demanding discharge by a subcontractor of 40 C. I. O. employees and their replacement from the A. F. of L.

In New York, unanimous nomination of Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., as Democratic candidate for Governor was supported by a Farley-Bennett slate including Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti for another term. [Reactions and interpretations: Page 9.]

Americas: Brazil to Convoy Cargo Vessels

Brazil will convoy its merchant vessels in close collaboration with the United States Navy and Air Forces, President Vargas announced. Sinking of the third U-boat in recent days was reported from Foraleza, north of the "bulge."

Argentina's Congress, both houses, observed a minute of silence in sympathy with Brazil for losses to its shipping.

Men in the News: Currie and Bullitt Return

Lauchlin Currie, who has been on a special mission from President Roosevelt to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in the U. S. by Pan American Airways African clipper.

William C. Bullitt, traveling as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, arrived aboard a trans-Atlantic clipper from a special mission to the British Isles.

Sabotage: Nazis Arrest 36 Norwegian Police

Nazis arrested 36 Norwegian policemen for showing too much consideration to demonstrators on the recent birthday of King Haakon, it was reported by the British radio via CBS.

German rail lines have been the target of a wave of sabotage which, according to reports from Moscow, has been traced in part to workers in German railroad shops. Hold-ups in freight traffic are reported to have increased.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Tank Car Shift To N. E. Eases Fuel Oil Crisis

Halt on petroleum for 20 States in Middle and Southwest ordered by Oil Co-ordinator.

Tank car transportation of petroleum products today was ordered halted on Aug. 24 in 20 Middle and Southwestern States by Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, to release 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars to speed fuel oil to the rationed east coast before winter sets in.

The Ickes order came shortly after an advance notice was issued by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts. It also came at a time when New England's need for greatly increased tank car service for oil transportation is being repeatedly stressed by New England oil men.

Mrs. Rogers said the order will require the 20 affected states to rely on pipe lines, trucks, and barges for oil transportation.

She also disclosed that transfer of the released tank cars will boost to 75,000 the number of tank cars serving the rationed area. This figure, she added, amounts to 70 per cent of all the tank cars transporting petroleum throughout the nation.

The Massachusetts Representative hailed the Ickes move as an important step.

Action by Saltonstall

Following closely on the heels of Mr. Ickes' announcement, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appealed to the Governors of four Western States to exert their influence to increase the amount of fuel oil available for shipment from termini in their States to New England.

The appeal was sent to Governors John W. Bricker, Ohio; Murray Van Wagoner, Michigan; Dwight H. Green, Illinois; and Henry F. Schricker, Indiana.

In a letter to the four Governors, the Massachusetts Chief Executive stated: "Authorities agree that if adequate supplies are available in midwest termini, sufficient quantities (of fuel oil) can be transported here. Newspaper clippings indicate a willingness by the people of your State to do without certain amounts to assure us in the northeast a base minimum, once the necessity is made clear to them.

"As Governor of Massachusetts, I earnestly appeal to you for such official help as you can give in increasing the amount of oil available for shipment from termini in your State and in making your citizens aware of the necessity for some possible sacrifice on their part."

States Under Control

The states brought under the Ickes ban were Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Deputy co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies said at Washington it "remains to be seen" whether rationing of petroleum would be

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Pilots Picture Dieppe Umbrella; Soviet Fliers Firm on Victory

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 21—"It was just like everything all piled up in a great big pile."

That was the way one United States fighter pilot who took part in the Dieppe fight expressed it.

I have just come back from an airfield where I have talked to a lot of pilots from the United States Spitfire squadron which helped to form an air umbrella over the attacking Commandos.

Other squadrons from this field included Belgian, Canadian and British, with pilots from many other Allied nations as well.

They began taking off before dawn Wednesday and kept on going out until the raid was complete and the convoy returned.

Worked in Relays

They went in relays, each plane returning to refuel and rearm and then hop off again. Every pilot made from three to four sorties.

It was a bigger and longer "do" than the 1,000-plane raids, according to one British pilot who had taken part in both of them. As the object of the air umbrella was to protect the convoy nearly all of the air activity, he said, was over the water.

United States pilots seemed as reluctant as the British to tell about their flight, and stories had to be more or less pried out of them.

Their reports on German methods of fighting now that they've actually come to grips with the enemy tally exactly with those I have heard from British and other Allied pilots.

Germans Wait for Advantage

As one of the American pilots put it: "They won't fight you unless they have the advantage. If they haven't they run. If they can get somebody out on a limb then they go for him.

"That is what happened to our No. 4. We were flying in 'string formation.' The Focke-Wulf 190s came down as we were in a left-hand turn and then when I turned around our No. 4 just behind me

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Eyewitness

"Today I talked with a flier who. . . ."

Few men have a more compelling picture of Europe's war fronts than the men who man the planes in combat.

American fliers, back from the Commando raid at Dieppe, tell their story to Barbara Ellis Browne, in London.

And a Russian aviator, in a moment's respite from action, talks in personal terms with John Evans on a current flight between Kuibyshev and Moscow.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 — Looking out from the window of the plane on a flight I have just made from Kuibyshev to Moscow, I realized the origin of the curious Russian phrase, "green boredom."

It was the listless green of the fields after the harvest, forest-like patches of giant weeds—a salad of dull hues best renderable not on canvas in oils but on the ribs of a tank in camouflage paint.

Most of my fellow passengers slept, but a man in Air Force uniform near by seemed to have dispelled langour in adjusting the angle of his chair.

"It's one part of an airplane I could never understand," he said. After some preliminary talk he told me he had been reading the Britansky Soyuznik, an illustrated newspaper published by the British Ministry of Information now being distributed in Russia.

Inspiration From Books

The copy he showed me seemed to have been through a dozen pair of hands. What struck him particularly was a passage in a leading article, "We are fighting on the sea, in the air, and on land and in factories, drawing inspiration from the works of English art."

He, too, found inspiration in such things, especially books, and never tired of reading one long chapter in a novel by a modern Russian author.

"It's about all the ceremonies that used to come before old-style Ukrainian weddings. A very long-winded business with visits and

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Woman Buys Steel for Shipyard

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 21—A woman buys all the steel for one of California's big shipyards' yet rigidity of union rules still keeps other women from certain semi-skilled jobs the yard is ready to give them any day now.

Along with other union officials up and down the Pacific Coast spokesmen for shipbuilders unions at the Moore Dry Dock Company, builders of naval auxiliaries and high speed freighters, profess no real opposition to women but admit that inflexible union regulations are holding women back from some occupations where they could piece out tight manpower situations immediately.

Women are already working as welders and burners at West Coast shipyards under special agreements with welders and burners locals. The day shift of boilermakers has also gone on record in favor of admitting women to the yard.

On the other hand the shipfitters and the machinists have refused to admit women to their jurisdictions on the ground that men are still available for the jobs.

How the rigidity of union organization has become a stumbling block to the employment of wom-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Wide World

Women in Navy Yard Jobs

Replacing men who have been called to the armed services, women are filling important jobs at one of the United States Navy Yards. These women are doing precision work on lathes.

Rise of French Black Market Laid to Too Strict Rationing

VICHY, Aug. 21 (AP)—Fines and penalties for persons or firms convicted of black market operations in industrial products were doubled today in an effort to check a reported steady increase in illegal trading attributed to a growing lack of raw materials.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 21—Aroused by the dangers of the "black market" which threatens to disrupt the feeding of France, the Government has announced some repressive measures.

Le Temps, most outspoken newspaper under the present regime, however, attributes the black market evil to excess of restriction. Food profiteers, it says, have grown so strong in the country that their position is comparable to that of the bootleggers in America during the prohibition era, when their definite interests had grown so strong they dominated the situation. Le Temps says: "Bootleggers with their profits were able to obtain the complicity of officers of the law and courts of justice and carefully maintained the evil on which they lived."

"It is necessary to prevent the growth of parasitical organizations which live on evil," Le Temps went on, "the abuse gets worse when those in power are not strong enough to enforce restrictions."

When it is considered that American bootleggers dealt only in liquor while the French black market deals in everything to eat, drink, or wear, the seriousness of the situation is understandable. The black market permeates all French affairs. Many decrees have been issued against profiteers, but the evil has not ceased to grow. Max Bonnafous, Vichy's Minister in charge of food control, said: "In these dangerous years the passion for equality must dominate and be our law." In this spirit he has increased control placing under forced rationing every variety of food, including perishable vegetables.

It was in answer to a pronounced increase in measures of control that Le Temps has raised its cry of alarm, but the Government maintains that it must persevere to protect the interests of the city's poor.

Highest authorities have denounced the black market as inhuman, unpatriotic, and criminal, but it has kept right on growing.

While sympathetic with the Government's purpose, there is a wide

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Willkie Goes to War Areas As Delegate of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—Wendell L. Willkie is going to the Middle East as the personal representative of President Roosevelt to win those countries to full support of the allied cause, the President said today.

Declaring that Mr. Willkie's word will carry great weight, the Chief Executive said that it was necessary to emphasize to the Middle Eastern countries that the United Nations would win this war, while pointing out to them the dire consequences of an Axis victory.

In addition, the 1940 Republican presidential candidate will visit Moscow where he is already expected by the Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

In giving Mr. Willkie a war role of vital importance, the President is seen as demonstrating to the world the unanimity of thought and purpose which now dominates the American nation and which is an augury of victory to come.

Will See Several Fronts

Hazarding a guess that Mr. Willkie will be back by Oct. 15, President Roosevelt said that among the countries he would visit are Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Turkey, and the Soviet Union.

The primary purpose of the Willkie visit will be to tell the truth about the American war effort, the Chief Executive said, adding that his 1940 presidential op-

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

So. Boston Plant Denounces Second Seizure as Illegal and Coercive

Lupien Answer To Putnam Is Looked For

An answer was awaited today from Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, to charges that he is hindering the war effort by refusing to grant leaves of absence to municipal Civil Service employees needed by war production industries.

Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, made the charges in a letter to Mr. Lupien and in a press conference at his Copley-Plaza campaign headquarters.

Unless Mr. Lupien makes a satisfactory adjustment of the situation, Mr. Putnam asserted he will call upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for action.

The Putnam complaint came after Mr. Lupien had refused to approve leaves of absence for several Springfield Civil Service employees, one of whom the United States Army Engineers at Westover Field, he said, specifically requested to supervise sewer construction at the field.

"Obviously it is against the public policy," the Mayor said, "to grant leaves of absence to experienced employees to engage in other employment if their services have to be replaced by new and inexperienced individuals. Where their services, however, can be dispensed with for the duration and where the vacancy will not have to be filled, it seems contrary to public policy to prevent their helping in the war effort and to prevent the municipalities making this much-needed economy without hardship."

Mayor Putnam insisted that the Civil Service Director has authority to grant leaves of absence now needed in war production and not needed on municipal jobs.

Under the Lupien policy, he added, if a Civil Service employee, not needed in his municipal job now, desires to enter war production, he must resign his municipal post and thereby forfeit his Civil Service rights.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm tonight, gentle winds.

All New England States: Continued warm tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:37 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Saturday, 8:15 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:07 p. m. Friday.

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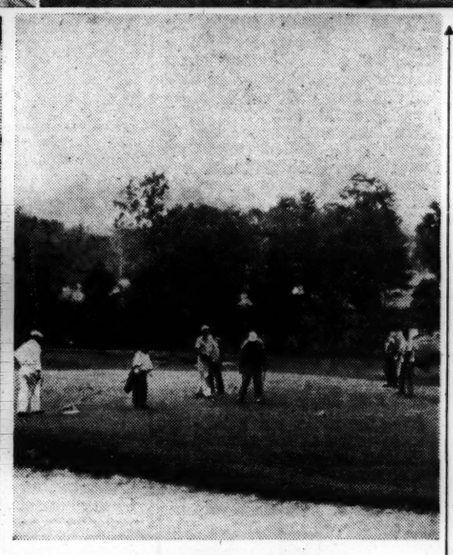

By a Staff Photographer

Norumbega and Riverside Abound With Recreational Activities

On the Upper Charles River, Norumbega Park and the Riverside Recreational Grounds, near to each other, offer much in the way of "gasless" fun, with special emphasis on water sports. Upper left: With Daddy at the pedals of the popular World's Fair boat, Mother and the children enjoy a safe ride along the Charles—much like the Public Gardens swan boats, only more fun. Upper center: Canoeing is good sport, and rentals at several boathouses are reasonable. Upper right: The pool at Riverside is well equipped with diving towers, spring boards, and chutes. Lower left: Bread crumbs and popcorn are equally popular with hungry ducks, and youngsters take a great delight in feeding them—or just watching. Lower right: The winding Charles River provides several water hazards at the Riverside Public Golf Links. Inset: What you pay—and save—when you go to Norumbega Park.

1942 Elections Seen as Most Vital Since '18

The 1942 Congressional election is the most important to the nation since that of 1918, when a Congress was chosen which hamstrung President Wilson's postwar peace aims, Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich, Harvard Professor of Government, told members of the New England Branch of the Union for Democratic Action last night.

At a dinner in Schrafft's Restaurant, West Street, the Harvard Professor pleaded with U. D. A. members to take effective action to bring out as large a vote as possible in the primaries and election to chose a Congress properly equipped to solve the problems of peace as well as to aid in successful prosecution of the war.

Both Dr. Friedrich and Thomas R. Amlie, Washington Director of the U. D. A. and former Representative in Congress, warned of danger to President Roosevelt's war and peace program lurking in the light voting thus far experienced in primary fights throughout the country.

Mr. Amlie stated that President Roosevelt has refused to make the mistake that President Wilson made in 1918 when he appealed directly to the people generally to elect a friendly Congress, an appeal which was turned down. However, Mr. Amlie feared that President Roosevelt is now making a mistake in taking no part in Congressional contests and is in danger, of facing an unfriendly Congress.

The Washington U. D. A. official looked upon the prospects of a light vote in the November elections as ominous to the President in an "all-out" war effort.

Mr. Amlie expressed the opinion that light voting is caused by the feeling among the people that no issue has been raised. He contended that issues are present but have not been made clear enough to arouse the voters.

The U. D. A. spokesman anticipated that because some 5,000,000 men will be in the armed services by election time, the vote will be the lightest since woman suffrage.

Voting by men in the services will be extremely light, Mr. Amlie predicted. He contended that it will be less than in 1918 when only one person out of 20 in the services voted.

He explained that during the last war, the camps were organized on the basis of National Guard units, which brought many men from the same state into the same camps. This time the soldiers have been dispersed purposely among various units as a matter of Army policy. Thus the soldiers have no politics in common to keep up their interest in elections.

Light voting will help those members of Congress possessing strong political machines which will get out the bulk of their usual vote, he added.

Mr. Amlie asserted that the best procedure of the U. D. A. in its campaign to gain election of a Congress which will support President Roosevelt, is to seek the backing of Republicans who are disillusioned by the record of Republican members of Congress.

He charged that GOP Representatives played politics with foreign policy and national defense before Pearl Harbor and are continuing to play politics. He added that "the average politician who has been consistently wrong on all issues for the past four years is afraid to change his stand now and admit he was wrong for fear of being through politically."

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, delivered an off-the-record talk to the U. D. A. members. He and Mr. Amlie also answered questions from the audience.

Meanwhile, Courtney Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association and candidate for the G. O. P. Senatorial nomination, unleashed an attack upon Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., his G. O. P. primary adversary.

Mr. Crocker charged Senator Lodge was running around Libya "posing as a tank expert" when he should have stayed in Washington, attending to the affairs of Massachusetts.

"If Lodge had been on the job at home, New England today might not be suffering from the present shortage of beef, fuel oil, and gasoline."

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50,000-Gain in Listeners To the Esplanade Concerts

It has been estimated that about 300,000 persons listened to the Esplanade concerts, which closed an extraordinary popular season Aug. 17. This figure is 50,000 higher than last year's estimated attendance, but four more concerts were played this year than last season. Rain canceled four evening concerts this year, and in 1941 none was "rained out." The number of persons hiring chairs for the concerts were 120,000 this year, compared with 113,000 last.

All the Wednesday morning children's concerts were completed, and in addition Arthur Fiedler conducted 21 other concerts. The four guest conductors invited were Paul Cherkassky, a member of the first-violin section of the orchestra; G. Wallace Woodworth, of the School of Music at Harvard University; Joseph Wagner, composer-conductor, and Assistant Director of Music in the Boston Public Schools, and the composer-conductor, Wheeler Beckett.

A widely anticipated playing of Dohnanyi's "Variations on a Nursery Song," by Harold Rubens, Welsh pianist, was postponed twice because of rain and was never completed. Another piano concerto, Rachmaninoff's No. 2 in C minor, was played at the final concert by Selma Kramer. The Esplanade concerts were characterized this year by more ambitious selections than in other seasons, and the attempt by Mr. Fiedler to give his summer listeners more than just the lightest musical entertainment apparently met with enthusiastic response from the audiences.

Informal musical [illegible] preceded several of the concerts. Leo Gaffney, drama and music editor of the Boston Daily Record, spoke on "The Folksong Sources of Victor Herbert's 'Irish Rhapsody'"; Rudolph Elie, Jr., music critic of the Boston Herald, on "Berlioz and Orchestral Color"; Jerome Pastene, authority on Johann Strauss, on "Johann Strauss and his Waltzes in the Esplanade Repertory"; Dorothy Tremble Moyer of the lecture staff of the State division of University Extension on "Handel and his Second Concerto for Organ and Orchestra"; and Nicholas A. Rasetzky of Boston University on "Weinberger and Nationalism in Music."

'Gasless' Fun at Norumbega And at Popular Riverside

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Norumbega Park and Riverside Recreation Grounds—both on the Upper Charles River, and only about eight minutes' walk apart—offer enough variety in boating, canoeing, swimming, golfing, picnicking, popular amusement rides, and feeding the ducks to occupy several week-end trips, let along a single visit.

Take Norumbega. There's the amusement park, with seaplanes, caterpillar, Lindy Loop, Tumble Bug, miniature golf, and archery, plus free movies in the evening. There's also a fine zoo, popular with the children, and for others, the famous Totem Pole ballroom, with popular dance bands, at $1.45 a couple, including tax. Admission to the Park, by the way, is a 10-cent War Savings Stamp—which you keep.

While the Army has taken over a part of the Norumbega boathouse as barracks, and the restaurant as a mess hall, there's still plenty to occupy the civilian recreation seeker. Picnickers may rent charcoal stoves for 15 cents, with fuel supplied.

And, for those who enjoy the quiet waters of the Upper Charles, there are launch trips for 5 and 10 cents, canoes for 50 cents an hour, and the newest sensation — the Pedal Boats, so popular at the World's Fair—for 50 cents an hour. Have you ever wished you might pedal the swan boats in the Public Garden? Well, here's your opportunity on the Charles!

Plenty of Hungry Ducks

A short walk across what is popularly called "Rubberneck Bridge," and youngsters will find plenty of hungry ducks to feed. A short hike from the duck lagoon up "Snake Drive," and one finds the famous old Norse Tower, marking what is supposed to have been the site of early visits by the Norsemen. Here, too, are outdoor fireplaces and ideal picnic spots.

So much, in brief, for Norumbega. In the same area there's the popular Riverside Recreation Grounds, with golfing, tennis, canoeing, and swimming in a giant pool. Admission to the Grounds and to the tennis courts, baseball diamond, and large athletic field is free.

The Riverside Public Golf Links is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan District Commission, with an annual charge of $20 for the season. Daily green fee, $1 to those who do not possess annual permit; Sundays, $1.00, a. m.; $1.00, p. m. Locker fee, $3.00. The 18-hole course includes several River hazards.

Canoeing at Riverside is 40 cents for the first hour; 30-cents-an-hour thereafter; or $2.00 a day. Entrance to the swimming pool, 20 cents, plus 10 cents for locker and key, with a 5-cent rebate on return of the key, or a total of 25 cents. Spring boards, diving platforms, water chutes, and rolling logs aid to the fun. An adjacent lunchroom has a seating capacity of more than 100, and there are plenty of refreshment stands.

How to Get There

Norumbega Park may be reached without using the travelers' own gasoline or tires. Boston elevated cars from Park Street subway, marked "Lake Street" connect at the end of the line with Middlesex and Boston busses labeled "Norumbega." The fare is 10 cents to Lake Street; another dime to Norumbega. And Riverside is only eight minutes walk from Norumbega.

Riverside Station is on the Boston and Albany Railroad line, and may be reached both by the Main Line and the Highland Branch. Fare on the Main Line from South Station or Huntington Avenue, 28 cents. This Line embraces station stops at Cottage Farm, Allston, Brighton, Faneuil, Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, and Auburndale—a convenient way for those living adjacent to these stops. Fare is correspondingly less from stations nearer to Riverside.

There are several trains daily on both the Main Line and Highland Branch, the latter offering accommodation to those living near the Trinity Place, Longwood, Brookline, Brookline Hills, Beaconsfield, Reservoir, Chestnut Hill, Newton Center, Newton Highlands, Eliot, Waban, and Woodland stations. For train information: Phone Hubbard 6500.

(Seventh of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

Dr. Hopkins Heads N. H. State Group In Bridges' Drive

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21 (AP)—Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, has accepted the chairmanship of a state committee to direct the campaign of Senator Styles Bridges (R), for re-election, it was announced today.

Senator Bridges' campaign office, in a statement, said that vice-chairmen and other officers of the committee would be announced soon.

Dr. Hopkins, in a letter to Senator Bridges, said "if an unsolicited and freely proffered offer of support in your forthcoming campaign for re-election to the United States Senate will in any way be helpful to you, here it is.

"Moreover, I should like to have you know how deep is my conviction that the nation's interest as well as the State's requires your continued membership in the Senate."

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

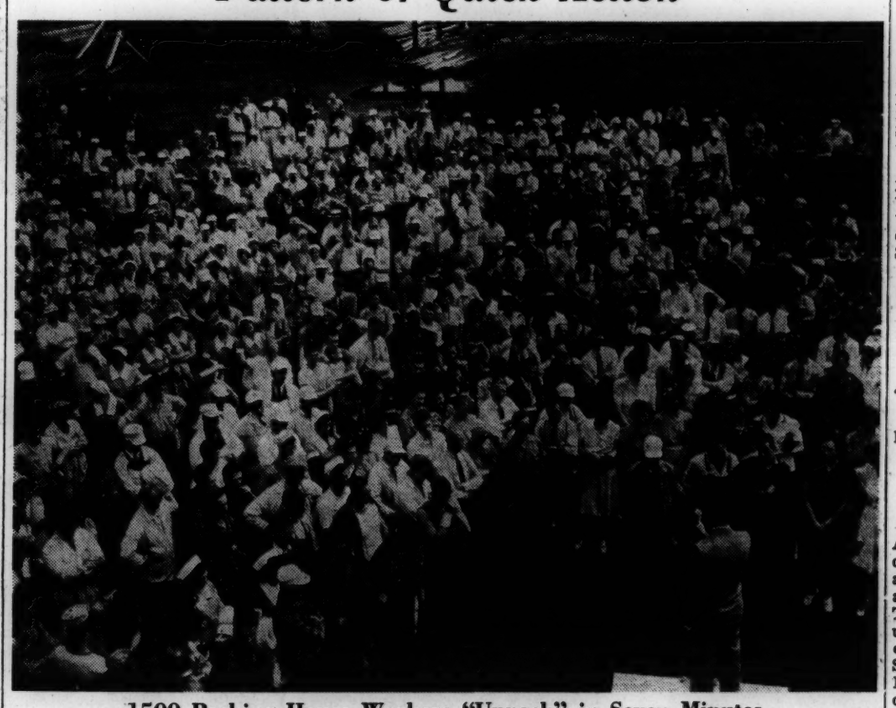
"Greek Art," a gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Alexander H. Rogers

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Alexander H. Rogers, who passed on yesterday at his summer home at Seabrook, N. H., was publisher and owner of the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune and President and Treasurer of Hildreth and Rogers, Inc., owners and operators of Radio Station WLAW. A native of Scotland, Mr. Rogers came to this country in his boyhood and was first employed as a weaver and then as a postal clerk in near-by Andover. In 1898 he formed a partnership with the late H. Frank Hildreth and purchased the Eagle-Tribune.

Pattern of Quick Action



1500 Packing House Workers "Unpack" in Seven Minutes

In its first all-out plant evacuation, the John P. Squire Company of Cambridge, Mass., emptied its buildings of approximately 1,500 employees in exactly seven minutes. The evacuation test was combined with a War Bond plea by Thomas F. O'Connell of the War Savings Staff in Massachusetts, who was introduced by C. J. Murphy, Chief Air Raid Warden of the packing company. Mr. O'Connell stressed the current drive to secure regular War Bond purchases of 10 per cent of income every pay day.

Army Seizes New Unit Of Woods Plant

The union got more than it asked when the entire S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston was seized this week by the War Department.

The Government in effect gave the union action not only on the labor dispute which had unavailingly gone clear to the top in Washington, but also on a second dispute which had not.

The plant is divided into two parts—the major section employing 650 men being engaged on production of shells, the lesser part employing 250 turning out woodworking machinery and induction motors. The first is working for the Government. The second is not.

On May 3 of last year an election was held in the Shell Department by the National Labor Relations Board. The workers voted 209 in favor of and 83 against the United Electrical, Radio, and Machinery Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Board Named C. I. O.

The C. I. O. thereupon was designated by the NLRB as the collective bargaining agency to represent the workers in the Shell Department, and a labor agreement was entered into between the company and union two days later.

When it ran out in May of this year, the deadlock over renewal began which led to the Army taking possession, after the company refused to accept a ruling by the war Labor Board.

Then on April 16 of this year a second election was held, this time among the workers not on government shells. The C. I. O. won this also, 119 voting yes to 76 no.

Negotiations between the management and the union covering the civilian end of the plant began, developed the same difficulties as in the Shell Department, and ultimately were postponed pending outcome of the Shell Department blockade.

Up to yesterday, the management expected that it would continue to operate the minor part of the plant not on shells.

Surprised and Indignant

When the Ordnance Department took over the whole plant, the company was surprised and indignant.

According to a company spokesman, the seizure was made in two gulps—on Wednesday night the Shell Department, and yesterday the balance.

The Army makes no distinction. It was ordered to take over the plant, and it did, and it does not discuss whether there are two parts.

Objecting to the unlooked for occupation of the non-shell plant, a company representative said:

"This plant is entirely segregated, makes no implements of war, is a separate unit for collective bargaining, and was not involved in any way with the War Labor Board case. There is no reasonable pretext for interference by the Government with this part of the business, and the seizure is unwarranted and purely coercive."

The two labor issues on which the union and company fell out and in which the War Labor Board and President Roosevelt supported the union were maintenance of union membership and arbitration. Reports from Washington say this is the first time a President has required that a worker, if joining the union, must maintain his membership in good standing during the period of the union's agreement with the company in a federally operated plant.

"I don't know what the procedure of the Army in dealing with the union will be," commented Arthur R. Hanninger, Business Agent of the union at the Woods plant. "The situation is so new that apparently very few people do.

"But I would suppose that since the Army took over the plant to establish two provisions of a labor agreement, and since company officials are no longer in charge, it would be natural for the Army to include these provisions in the agreement."

Wheeler Takes Office

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21 (AP)—S. M. Wheeler, Exeter attorney, yesterday took office as State Attorney General. He succeeds Frank R. Kenison of Concord, now in the Navy.

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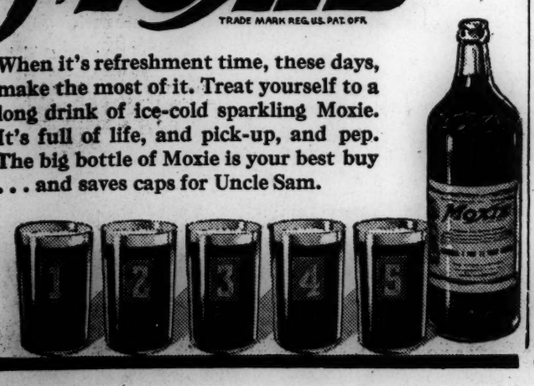

Lodge Opines to Legion Parley in Holyoke That War's End Not Even in Sight

Nation Must Change To A Martial Basis

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R. of Massachusetts told 700 Massachusetts American Legionaires today that the end of the was "is not even in sight."

Addressing a business ession of the State department's annual convention, the Senator said "we are in this war up to our necks. We, a peace loving people must becomea martial nation. This means tremendous changes not yet dreamed of, and we have a right to expect of our Government that these changes be made intelligently and fairly as possible."

Among the responsibilities with which Congress must cope, the Senator listed shortages of fuel and rubber, the threatened shortage of food, the necessity of averting inflation, of preventing stoppages inwar production, of raising funds with which to fight the war, and the "prime responsibility" of checking on the conduct of the war.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told the delegates that Massachusetts would be without half its normal supply of fuel oil and coal this coming winter, and emphasized the necessity for making sacrifices.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell today called upon the American Legion to combat "that secret weapon" which he called the breeding of distrust of races and creeds.

Mr. Bushnell recalled the organizations continued attempt since the World War "to arouse the country to the fact that we were part of a world which was not a Utopia."

"While political leadership in both major parties was still scrapping American battleships sadly needed now," Mr. Bushnell said, "the small band of the American Legion was attempting to teach the country the elementary fact that we were concerned with two oceans and that two oceans required two navies."

The Attorney General outlined Axis activities in fallen countries of Europe in fomenting racial and religious distrust, adding, "They are using it effectively in this country against us today."

"Do I overstate the case? Race riots in training camps. Race riots among workers. You know what I am talking about. You know that without deliberate spreading of this sort of thing and without constant prodding, recent occurrences would be entirely foreign to the American people."

By a Staff Photographer

Tin Cans Aplenty

The Hayes-Bickford commissary, serving 17 restaurants in the Boston chain of that name, has been saving its empty tin cans. Here they are, piled ready for collection, washed, flattened, and with labels removed. Mary Hansbrough of the vegetable-preparation room is shown receiving a few for the top of the heap from Steve Kasprzak, one of the kitchen men.

Commissaries like this have been the object of the particular solicitation of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association during the past weeks, and as a result have turned in large quantities of scrap.

Prosecutor Charges Pastor Not Citizen of U. S. at Heart

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., charged today that although the Rev. Kurt B. Molzahn, on trial here on an espionage conspiracy charge, was naturalized in 1940, "he isn't a citizen in his heart and he never can be."

Mr. Dodd completed his demand for a conviction at 1 p. m. (E. W. T.), and Judge J. Joseph Smith was scheduled to start his charge an hour later.

After the four-week-old trial has concluded, Judge Smith will sentence three men who have acknowledged that they conspired to deliver American military secrets to the Axis. They are Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national head of the German-American Bund; Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, once the Bund's Midwestern Chief, and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso Texas.

Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn., a Russian Fascist, also pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge and is already serving a prison term for his part in the plot.

In completing the summation of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's case yesterday, defense counsel James W. Carpenter said that the pastor of Old Zion's Church, described during the trial as America's "most famous" Lutheran church, "doesn't have to prove his innocence, but I respectfully submit that he has proved it beyond a reasonable doubt."

"We contend," Mr. Carpenter asserted, "that the Government has utterly failed to show any intent—and that is the vital thing—on the part of Pastor Molzahn to participate in any conspiracy to undermine the country."

After reviewing the testimony of all defense witnesses, Mr. Carpenter told the jury that the United States was responsible in part for the Nazis' rise to power.

"There has been throughout the entire trial contempt hurled at the Nazis from the Government side. Don't think for one moment that I am here to defend the Nazis, but let's not be too smug, we Americans. What was the cause of the rise of the Nazis, and what part did we play in it as a nation?

"That (Naziism) did not come out of the heart and soul of the German people as portrayed by the defendant and his wife. That came out of the Versailles Treaty. I regret to say that through the mistakes of the United States of America, we, as well as the noble Germans who aren't represented by the Nazis, are responsible."

The German-born Rev. Mr. Molzahn testified last week that he "despised" the Nazis and was "pained by the vices" of present-day Germany. He came to the United States in 1924 and was naturalized in 1940.

N. E. Cities' Retail Food Up 1.4 P. C. in Month

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 21

Retail costs of food in seven selected New England cities advanced 1.4 per cent between mid-June and mid-July, compared with a 1.1 rise for the entire nation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today.

The rise was most pronounced in eggs, which gained 22.7 per cent in Manchester, N. H., and in meats, fruits and vegetables

The gains by cities for all foods: Boston, 2.3; Bridgeport, Conn., .7; Fall River, Mass., 1.8; Manchester, N. H., .7; New Haven, Conn., 1.6; Portland, Maine, 1.2; Providence, R. I., 2.1.

Tank Car Shift To N. E. Eases Fuel Oil Crisis

Continued from Page 1

made necessary in those States as a result of the order.

He added that the diversion of additional tank cars would not aid the East's gasoline rationed motorists since the railroad cars would be used almost exclusively to build up fuel oil stocks in the East, particularly in New England, against the coming of winter.

A spokesman from the Coordinator's Office said the diverted tank cars would add approximately 100,000 barrels to the more than 1,000,000 barrel daily movement of all types of petroleum into the East.

He said that the East's present needs including allowances of fuel oil for storage with an eye to winter requirements, is in excess of 1,400,000 barrels of petroleum of all types and that the needs for the first three months of next year would be boosted to aproximately 1,600,000 barrels daily.

Besides the additional tank cars, a pipe line under construction is expected to provide a net gain of 150,000 barrels daily to narrow further the excess of Eastern requirements over shipments, the spokesman said.

Mr. Davies explained that the diversion of tank cars was ordered because the railroads and oil companies had increased their efficiency in handling tank car movements to a point where they now would be able to use the additional cars in the Atlantic Coast service.

Bay State Regulations

He said that the number of tank cars assigned to the East Coast run had risen from approximately 1,000 to approximately 70,000 in the 20 months since January, 1941. Formerly, most of the oil deliveries to the East were made by seagoing tankers, but the submarine menace has virtually eliminated deliveries by sea.

On Monday any motorist driving on Massachusetts highways without a sticker showing the highest value gasoline rationing book issued to his car will be liable to prosecution for violation of rationing regulations.

One hundred fifty sharp-eyed, well-trained State Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors and examiners will next Monday start a checkup to uncover cars being driven without stickers, without ration books or in other ways violating regulations, including use of business gasoline for pleasure driving.

The drive will be state-wide, with the Registry men and OPA inspectors stationed in filling stations to check on books and stickers.

The Registry co-operation was announced by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, after a conference with Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

Earlier in the week Governor Saltonstall called upon Mr. Goodwin to assign inspectors to the gasoline rationing checkup.

Registry officials today warned that the drive will not be sporadic, but will be continued for the duration of the war and rationing.

OPA officials are hopeful that the checkup will uncover some of the stolen rationing books as yet untraced.

Shift to Trucks

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 21 (AP)—The order prohibiting railroad delivery of automobile gasoline in the Midwest and Southwest will pose no serious transportation problem in most of the 20 states involved, oil industry observers said today.

Some believed, however, that rationing may become necessary in parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas.

In anticipation of such an order, oil companies for several months have been shifting from railroad tank cars to trucks in transportation of gasoline. In the Southwest, about 80 per cent of the load now moves over the highways.

Navy Releases July 26-Aug. 12 Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Navy Department today released Casualty List No. 10, covering the period from July 26 to Aug. 12, 1942.

Massachusetts

Killed

John Collins Doucette, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. N., father, John Henry Doucette, Lynn.

Leo Joseph Pineault, Coxswain, U. S. N., father, Alfred Pineault, Fall River.

John Schweighardt, Gunner's Mate, First Class, U. S. N., son, George Joseph Schweighardt, New Bedford.

[Next of kin notified prior to the period covered by this list, but not heretofore published on Navy Department casualty lists.]

Tobin Drops In At City Hall

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston returned briefly to his City Hall desk today after a two-week vacation at Provincetown and left almost immediately for Holyoke to attend the State American Legion Convention.

The Mayor planned to remain in Holyoke overnight and leave tomorrow for Poland Spring, Maine, where his daughter is at a summer camp. He expects to return to City Hall by the middle of next week, he said.

Questioned about reports that he might receive a lieutenant's commission in the Army or Navy, Mr. Tobin said he had talked to no one about a possible commission.

United States Coast Guard

Sailor on Horseback

The horse may be disappearing from the Army, with its trend toward mechanized cavalry, but the Coast Guard, always ready to combat new methods of warfare, is finding the horse very useful in its beach patrol to guard against possible landing attempts by enemy spies and saboteurs. These two Coast Guardsmen depict one of the oldest—the shore rescue station—and one of the newest branches of Coast Guard activity—the mounted horse patrol.

Governor Settles Dependents' Pay Dispute

Aid For Dependents—Dependents of Massachusetts men in the armed services will be provided for by the city or town in which the men lived when they were inducted or enlisted under a wartime emergency order issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Declaring that "great suffering and distress have resulted" in some communities because of disputes over the legal residence of dependents, the Governor issued his order last night to end any quibbling. Hitherto such relief generally was the responsibility of the community in which the service man last had maintained a home continuously for at least five years.

PC Boat to Be Launched—The wife of a United States Field Artillery officer stationed in Australia will sponser the PC-748, a fast submarine chaser, at a launching tonight at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard in Quincy, First Naval District Headquarters announced.

She is Mrs. June L. Doig, of Dedham, wife of Lieut. Alfred R. Doig, and daughter of R. W. Stidham, Superintendent of Machinery at the Yard.

War Manpower Commission Speaker—Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Chief of Operations of the War Manpower Commission will address a conference of New England manufactures and labor leaders at Cambridge, Mass., tonight. He will describe the current nation-wide efforts to co-ordinate labor supply and in-plant facilities for war production at a dinner meeting at the Commander Hotel, Harvard Square, at 6 p. m. William F. Patterson, Chief of the Apprentice-Training Service, in Boston to confer with field representatives on urgent apprenticeship matters, will also speak at the management-labor conference.

Legion Post Enlistment Drive—The Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion will open a drive next Monday, Aug. 24, to recruit a unit of 125 young men between the ages of 18 and 27 for training as Naval Aviation Cadets. The cadets will be known throughout the war as the Crosscup-Pishon Post Unit. This

War Activities in New England

is said to be the first time an American Legion Post has conducted such a recruiting campaign. The request came from the Naval Aviation Flight Selection Board of the First Naval District.

Applications will be received nightly beginning Monday at the Legion post's headquarters at the Hotel Lenox from 5 to 8 p. m. The drive will end Sept. 12.

Harbor Guns to Fire—Weather and other conditions permitting Army gun firing will be conducted daily in the vicinity of Point Allerton from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. Eastern War Time, during the period from Aug. 21 to 31, 1942, inclusive, the United States Coast Guard warned mariners.

Sub Launched at Groton—With thousands of workers cheering, the submarine Harder slipped into the Thames River at Groton, Conn., Wednesday. Miss Helena M. Shafroth of Washington, D. C., daughter of Rear Admiral John F. Shafroth, sponsored the newest member of Uncle Sam's undersea craft.

Moriarty Would Hand Wool Strike To Federal Board

The War Labor Board was asked by James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, today to take over the dispute between striking Boston wool handlers and employers in eight wool storage warehouse companies.

Contacting William Steele, United States, Conciliator Mr. Moritary asked that the Board accept certification of the dispute. He said that if the WLB stepped into the case, the strikers, variously estimated between 200 and 340, will go back to work pending a decision by the Board.

The Moriarty move followed refusal last night by company representatives to submit the case to arbitration before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Representatives of Local 1917, Federation of Wool and Worsted Workers, A. F. of L., had told of their willingness to arbitrate.

The strikers are demanding a 20 per cent wage increase, a union shop, straight seniority, and a week's vacation with pay.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Arbitration Board, said that the company representatives insisted that the question of a union shop was not a proper subject for arbitration.

123 Gas Books Stolen

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 21 (AP)—Thieves broke into the office of the Woonsocket Rationing Board during the night and stole 123 gasoline ration books containing coupons good for 26,352 gallons.

WLB Says Mill Award to End Inequalities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The War Labor Board explained today the elimination of inequalities in the textile industry, and not the existence of possible substandards, was the basis of its award of a wage increase of 7½ cents an hour to employees of 40 mills in New England and 11 in the South. The award was announced last Saturday.

The textile opinion, written by Dr. George W. Taylor, public member, also said, "The Board has determined that the question of the existing North-South wage differential in these cases should not be adjusted by the Board."

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions had asked increases of 10 cents an hour for the northern mills. The C. I. O., representing Southern workers in the case, asked a 20 cent increase for them.

Sachse Backing Weymouth Move

The fight for recognition by the Town of Weymouth for "priority consideration" by the Office of Civilian Defense because of its location in a strategic area, has been joined by Commander Fred C. Sachse of the United States Naval Air Base at South Weymouth, it was disclosed today.

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Lady, Lady—
PLEASE
DON'T TALK SO LONG!

THERE'S A WAR ON. Otherwise we wouldn't ask you. But war calls must not be delayed and millions of war calls are made every day. The speed with which they're handled depends on telephone lines not being tied up.

You say to yourself . . . "My call can't possibly interfere with war calls. Goodness, I have to talk to Mother . . . and the grocer, and my friends. What difference do my few ten or fifteen minute calls make? That's what I have a telephone for. What kind of telephone service is this?"

Well it's not the kind of telephone service we'd like to give you. But don't fool yourself about your few calls. Every call counts now. Non-essential calls use as much telephone equipment as the essential ones. . . . There isn't room for both, because telephone equipment can't be sufficiently increased due to copper and other metal shortages.

So . . . please, lady, make your telephone calls briefer. And make long distance calls fewer.

War calls must not be delayed.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

New Films on Boston Screens—Fall Elections in Rhode Island Take Shape

William Powell in 'Crossroads' At State and Orpheum Theaters

"Crossroads," the M-G-M melodrama now at the State and Orpheum Theaters, is a study of a French diplomat, David Talbot (William Powell), whose career is imperilled when a quartet of criminals insist that he is really Jean Pelletier, who participated in a robbery and murder several years previously. Led by Henri Sarrou (Basil Rathbone), the crooks threaten to expose Talbot unless he turns over a million francs which they claim as their share from the hold-up. Talbot's dilemma is that he has not been able to remember anything that happened before he regained consciousness after a railroad disaster.

On its own terms of politely told melodrama with sinister and sensational undercurrents, "Crossroads" is a competent film. Mr. Powell's playing of Talbot suggests a combination of self-suspicion, sangfroid, and modulated terror.

The French film which is said to form the basis for "Crossroads" gave the story a tragic ending. That was the logical course. Mr. Conway and his actors carefully assemble their story, only to spoil it with an unsatisfactory conclusion.

Even so, many spectators will be held by the film, particularly as a result of the acting. Hedy Lamarr, as Mrs. Talbott, gives a sincere and charming performance, striking the right balance between glamor and candor. Mr. Rathbone proves once again that he has probably the best diction of all Hollywood's sinister gentlemen. Margaret Wycherly as Pelletier's mother and Clair Trevor as his sweetheart create the effects desired of their portrayals. There are substantial supporting performances by Felix Bressart and Sig Rumann as a pair of doctors and by H. B. Warner, Philip Merivale, Vladimir Sokoloff, Guy Bates Post, and Frank Conroy in smaller parts.

On the same program is "About Face," latest in the series of Hal Roach comedies starring William Tracy and Joe Sawyer.

Mary Healy

In "Count Me In," new musical coming to the Shubert Theater Sept. 7.

Barter Theater Festival

The tenth annual drama festival of Robert Porterfield's Barter Theater in Abingdon, Va., will open next week with a new play by Karl Weidenbach, "Love Is a Verb." Seven plays, including the annual "Family Portrait," will be presented. The schedule follows:

Aug. 24 and 25—"Love Is a Verb," a new play by Karl Weidenbach.

Aug. 26, 27 and 28—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson.

Aug. 29—"Heart of a City," by Lesley Storm with original music by Frank Gregory.

Aug. 31 and Sept. 1—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart.

Sept. 2—"Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey.

Sept. 3—"Letters to Lucerne," by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent.

Sept. 4 and 5—Annual Pilgrimage Play "Family Portrait," by Lenore Coffee and William Cowen.

'Wings for the Eagle' Is On View at Metropolitan

Warner Brothers' facility for creating fiction against a background of occupational realism has been applied with little success to "Wings for the Eagle," newly arrived at the Metropolitan Theater. In its effort to accommodate themes both personal and patriotic, "Wings for the Eagle" flounders to its conclusion without advancing any single idea successfully. Considering that it was intended as a morale film, one is surprised at the listlessness with which the picture has been written, directed, and acted.

The story is concerned with the individual problems of several employees of the Lockheed plant at Burbank, Calif. Jack Carson impersonates an ex-football star who hopes that his employment at Lockheed will win back the affection of his wife (Ann Sheridan), temporarily attracted to a cynical young man (Dennis Morgan) who regards his employment in an essential industry as insurance against the draft law.

Figuring importantly in the serious episodes of the film is George Tobias as a Lockheed foreman whose discharge because he is an alien almost discourages his son from enlisting as an air cadet. The authors of "Wings for the Eagle" solve this problem by having the father become an American citizen. As for Mr. Morgan, he also enlists with the Air Cadets, leaving the triangle unsupported and allowing the husband and wife to re-unite. Altogether, a pretty unsatisfactory film.

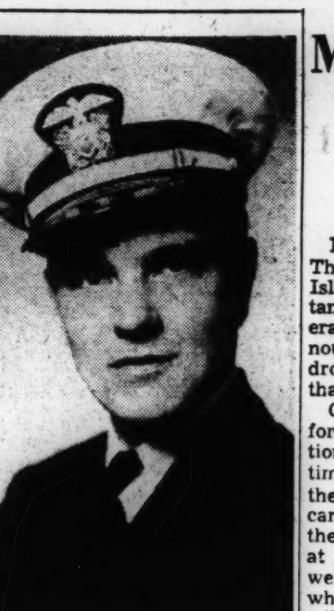
The companion picture is "The Postman Didn't Ring," with Richard Travis and Brenda Joyce. The plot hangs upon the complications ensuing when a letter, missing 50 years, suddenly turns up. Also in the cast are Emma Dunn, Spencer Charter, and Joseph Cawthorne.

Maine's 200 Boys' And Girls' Camps Enjoy Best Season

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP)—Maine's 200 boys' and girls' camps, which will close for the season next week, "enjoyed the most successful summer in their existence," the Maine Development Commission reports.

More than 15,000 boys and girls from nearly every state in the country attended the camps this year, an estimated 10 per cent increase over last season, the Commission reported.

Most camps departed from the customary combined recreational and education schedules to allow the youngsters to participate in the war foodstuffs program, Everett F. Greaton, Commission Executive-Secretary, said.



Ensign Richard L. Granger

Newton Highlands, Mass., resident now on duty with the Navy Air Force in the Pacific area. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Story Granger, the young Ensign received his preliminary training as a Naval aviator at Squantum, Mass., and won his wings at Jacksonville, Fla.

McGrath Seeks Renomination For Governor by Democrats

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21—The coming elections in Rhode Island this fall took on more tangible shape this week as several candidates either openly announced they were in the race or dropped hints which pointed in that direction.

Candidates will not be chosen formally until the party conventions are held next month. Sometimes brisk contests develop at the conventions and dark-horse candidates win out, but usually the character of the speechmaking at political rallies indicates fairly well by late August approximately what the line-up on the tickets will be.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath announced this week that he would be a candidate for renomination on the Democratic ticket.

"If the Democratic Committee which meets in a few weeks sees fit to place its indorsement on my work," the Governor said in a speech at a political rally in Kingston, "I would be pleased to be the standard-bearer again in the coming election."

Renomination Expected

Because no anti-McGrath faction has yet made an appearance, the renomination of the Governor is expected to go through without a hitch.

The speech at Kingston was the first mention the Governor has made of the coming campaign. He cited the record of his administration, praised those who forgot party lines to help run the war government, and criticized the Republicans generally as "blind to the needs of the hour."

On the Republican side, the man most prominently mentioned as probable candidate for Governor is James O. McManus, now Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. His friends say he will resign from the party chairmanship soon and devote all his efforts to the candidacy.

Mr. McManus was the Republican candidate for the United States Senate in 1940 but was defeated by the incumbent, Senator Peter G. Gerry. The vote was 173,941 to 141,313.

The former Republican Governor, William H. Vanderbilt, who was defeated in 1940 by Governor McGrath, is now in uniform as a United States Naval officer.

Other Major Contest

The other major contest in Rhode Island this fall will be the contest for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat. The Senator has not yet announced his intentions, and the assumption is that he will be a candidate for re-election.

During these past six years at Washington, Senator Green has been a stanch supporter of the Roosevelt Administration. Republican critics repeatedly have accused him of being a rubber-stamp Senator.

Former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, long a prominent figure in the Republican party in Rhode Island, is expected to seek the party's nomination for the Senate. He has not yet announced his candidacy formally, but he has appeared at many party rallies during the past few weeks, invariably as the principal speaker.

Judge Letts has developed his campaign around two major points. First, he believes the Republican Party has a duty to provide a strong opposition and he says, "My opinion is that there would have been no war if well-organized opposition parties had existed in Europe."

Second, he charges that the Roosevelt Administration has hurt small businesses, particularly in the Rhode Island area, citing the Rhode Island jewelry industry as an example.

Fogarty Announces Candidacy

Only one of the four most likely candidates for Congress has announced he is in the race. Representative John E. Fogarty, Democrat, tossed his hat in the ring for re-election this week. His most-prominently-mentioned opponent is former Representative Harry Sandager, Republican.

In the other congressional district, Representative Aime J. Forand, the Democratic incumbent, may be opposed by former Representative Charles F. Risk, Republican. Neither, however, has yet announced his plans.

In Mayor Dennis L. Roberts, the Democrats of Providence have their strongest candidate in years. Mayor Roberts was elected with a large margin—56,784 to 39,310—over former Mayor John F. Collins, Republican, two years ago. Repeatedly during these past two years the usually-Republican Providence Journal has praised the Roberts administration in the city.

Should Mayor Roberts run again, his re-election would appear probable. The Mayor is single, however, and may be called in the draft. The Providence Journal has pointed out editorially that it would be unwise to deprive the City of such an able administrator and suggested that the Mayor is needed more in his home City than he is needed in the Army.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Opera and musical comedy will provide solos for Lucille Manners, soprano, on "Cities Service Concert" tonight, when she sings "Il est doux, Il est Bon," from Massenet's "Hérodiade," and "Lover Come Back to Me," from Romberg's "New Moon." Ross Graham, baritone, will singe "Viking Song" by Coleridge-Taylor, and the orchestra, Dr. Frank Black conducting, plays Moret's "Chloe" and Whiting's "Rock and Roll," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Almost the entire roster of Columbia's Latin American performers participates in the first of two special variety programs linking the CBS domestic chain and its new Network of the Americas, with Carmen Amaya, Spanish singer and gypsy dancer, and Sabicas, her accompanist; Juan Arvizu, Latin-American folksinger; Eva Garza, Mexican singer of popular melodies; Margo, actress, and the augmented CBS Latin American orchestra, directed by Alfredo Antonini. Don Alberto is Master of Ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Leon Henderson and Raymond Clapper are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 253 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc ((49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned. WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4 m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar, HP5B (shortwave), 6.300mc (49.75m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 22

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

4:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc), 17.75mc, and 15.35mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Aug. 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck. Starring Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Out of the Frying Pan," by Francis Swann, with Sally O'Neill. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Friday at 2:15.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Shining Hour," presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge — "Dracula," presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30. (Performance tonight, tomorrow night and Saturday night.)

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 5, 8. "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican," 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember," 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Kieth Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music," 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Road to Happiness," John Boles, Billy Lee. 2:15, 5:10, 8.

Metropolitan — "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:50. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Paramount—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Jane Wyman, Ellen Drew. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

Scollay—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Indian in Crisis," "Churchill's Island," "Spanish Fiesta," "Getting Your Money's Worth," "Obey Your Air Raid Warden," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:58, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:03, 9:29.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — 'Kathleen,' Shirley Temple. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Telepix—"Ballet Russe in Spanish Fiesta," "March of Time's India in Crisis," "Bobby Riggs' Tennis Pointers," "Spare Time in the Army," Disney cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Top Seagernt," Leo Carrillo. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:45, 8:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Red Skelton. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Prisoner of Japan," G. Michael. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Playmates," Kay Kyser. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:59, 8. "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:26, 9:36.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2, 8.

University: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Girl from Alaska," Ray Middleton, Jean Parker. "Rubber Racketeers." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. 3:44, 9:44. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:50, 7:50.

Codman: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:13, 7, 9:37. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2:05, 8:34.

Park: "In Old California," John Wayne, "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "The Remarkable Andrew."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 8:15. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," C. Bennett. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mr. Wise Guy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:25, 8:30. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2:10, 8:10. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Thomas Mitchell, Ida Lupino. 3:50, 9:50.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 2:30, 8:30. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 4, 6:55, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Night Before the Divorce." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden. 2, 8.

Newton—Paramount: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

Strand: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen." 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen." 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, George Murphy. "S O S Coast Guard," Ralph Byrd, Maxine Doyle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2, 8.

Strand: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2:09, 7:54. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth and Victor Mature. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Dawn Express," Michael Whalen. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "They All Kissed the Bride," Melvyn Douglas, Joan Crawford. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

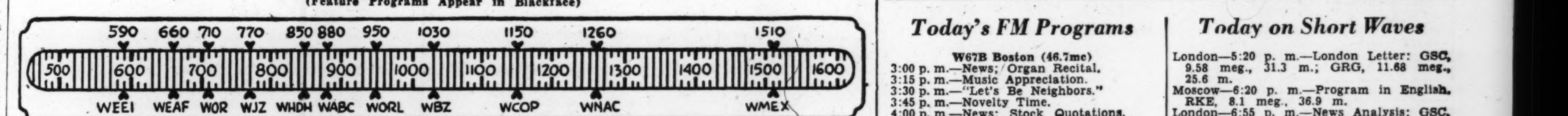
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:41, 8:01. "Butch Minds the Baby," Brodwick Crawford, Virginia Bruce. 2:15, 6:30, 9:51.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Musical Program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Andrews Sisters	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Washington at New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	York Baseball Game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires: Quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Washington at New	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	York Baseball Game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Exploring Space	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	D. Cheskin's Orch.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Baseball Game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Teatime Tunes"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	lies: music; songs.	"Sea-Hound": drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast: War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Clement Norton, Talk
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	"War Bonds"; Sports	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Treasury Program.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Admiral Emory Land	March to Victory
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk.	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger, News.
7:30	Report to Nation	"The Lone Ranger":	Neighborh'd Call: drama	"Red Ryder": drama	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Report to Nation	western drama	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder": drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	Fred Brady Variety	Earl Godwin, News	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	Lloyd Frazee, songs
8:15	Show: songs; orch.	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	**Graham; F. Black's Or.**	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Defense; Music
8:30	Latin-America Va-	"Those Good Old Days":	**"Information Please!":**	"This Is Navy Norfolk":	The Lyric Theater
8:45	riety Show; News	popular variety	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Saxie Dowell's Orch	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse": Ray	Academy Award: drama	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	Block's Orchestra	Academy Award: drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	**cal Album"**
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party: Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing":	**"Classical Album"**
9:45	Boy": serial	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz with guests	**"Classical Album"**
10:00	"Caravan": Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny":	Network Sports	News reports
10:15	Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	Men, Machines, Victory.	"Tent Show Tonight":	Network Sports	Dick Todd's Orchestra
10:45	Shriner; Orchestra	News Here and Abroad	melodrama	Network Sports	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News; J. Wesley	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service	Music You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Mas-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ; Garden Talk	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning": Talk	
8:00	**News of the World**	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": News	"Post Exchange": Army
8:30	Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Camp program
8:45	Carl Moore's Club	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Brass Hats"
9:00	George Bryan, News	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pick Up": Or.
9:45	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Accordion Aces	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pick Up": Or.
10:00	**"Youth on Parade":**	Air Express Music	"Aldrich Family":	"Rainbow House": Juve-	Studio program
10:15	**reports; music; or.**	"The Cadets"	recording	nile Prog., Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America.	Treasury Star Parade	South American Way	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Food Fair	American Legion Aux.	Saturday Serenade	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Marie Mason"
11:00	News; Garden talk.	"Servicemen's Hop": va-	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15	American Stories	riety show	Coming": comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	**Little Blue Playhouse:**	America the Free: Vic-	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	**Children's Dramatiz't'ns**	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	Army Band Concert	News reports
12:00	Theater of Today	News Service	News; Army Rep.; Music	Army-Navy House Party:	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	Theater of Today	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Whatcha Know, Joe?"	News Service	**Council for Democracy**
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe?"	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures.	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	**First Baseball Game:**	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Musical Program	News Service	**Boston Braves-Philadel-**	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	**phia Nationals baseball**	Victory Program
2:15	Books": interview.	Fantasy in Melody	**Westinghouse Exhibit**	**game**	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Marine Band	**Boston Braves-Philadel-**	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	**phia Nationals baseball**	News reports
3:00	University Trio:	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	**game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Chamber Music	Force Band	"Saturday Special"	**Braves-Philadelphia**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Network Program	News; Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Network Program	Mitchell Ayers' Orch	Charles Dant's Or.; News	**Second Baseball Game:**	Civilian Defense; Music.
4:00	**'Hello from Hawaii':**	News Service	Pan American Holiday	**Boston Braves-Philadel-**	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	**variety show; News**	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	**phia Nationals baseball**	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	Golden Gate Gaieties	**game**	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	Golden Gate Gaieties	**Boston Braves-Philadel-**	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	**NBC Concert Orch.: H.**	**phia Nationals baseball**	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	brook: Dick Jur-	cans	**Leopold Spitalny, cond.**	**game**	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	gen's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	Three Suns: vocalists	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	"Let's Swing"	"Mandolettes"	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News, Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	**People's Platform**	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says":	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	**People's Platform**	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Bauer & Raiman, p'n'sts	"Confidentially Yours"	Fritz Kreisler's Music
7:45	Songs of the Sea	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	**Soldiers With Wings**	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	**Visit to American Eagle**	Rhumba Rhythms
8:15	**variety show**	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	mary": sketch	**Club, London**	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	**"Commandos": war**	"The Green Hornet":	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	**Tribute to Irving Berlin**
8:45	**adventures; News**	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	**Tribute to Irving Berlin**
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	**Summer Symphony Con-**	National Barn Dance:	America Loves a Melody:	**Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**cert, Gregor Fittelberg,**	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire; Thomas	**cal Album**
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**guest conductor**	"Hot Copy": Newspaper	L. Thomas, soloists;	**Pages From the Classi-**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Drama	Speaker; Orchestra	**cal Album**
10:00	Serenade": music.	'New Prescott Program':	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	**Beardsley Ruml**	variety show	**'Labor for Victory': talks**	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	"Stag Party": variety	Ted Steele's Radio Club	"Tropical Serenade"	Glen Gray's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steele's Radio Club	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliot	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Treasure Chest: Organ	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance music	**Ray Heatherton's Orch.**	News Service	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Let's Be Neighbors."
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns; Vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia; Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports Washington at New York baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Admiral Emory Land, Talk.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder": dramatization.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is Navy Norfolk"; Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing! Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—London Letter: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TWGA, 9.69 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Theater: "El Noveno Mandamiento." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World"; "Weapons for Victory — Oil," Kirtley Mather, Speaker.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NEWS REEL OLD SOUTH L
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
30—News Subjects—30
JOHN W. VANDERCOOK
DR. JOSEPH RANDALL
Reads the Hands of World Leaders
TEX McCRARY
SKY TRUCKS
MONSTERS OF THE DEEP
PACIFIC DEEP SEA FISHING
HIDDEN HUNGER
AIR-CONDITIONED

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Homeowners Advised Not to Wait Until Last Minute to Get Grates for Coal

Half East Coast Oil Burners Seen Forced to Convert

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Well, what will it be—coal or oil this coming winter?

That question invited by the widespread threats of a serious oil shortage has been augmented lately by warnings from some coal dealers that too much conversion to coal can set up a coal shortage.

This may be the reason, they say, why only 1 per cent of Greater Boston' oil users have turned back to coal boilers. The other 99 per cent may be waiting, it is claimed, until the last minute to get an adequate answer to the query: "If transportation facilities are lacking for oil, how will the coal get here?"

Meanwhile, through local plumbing and heating offices W. Walter Timmis, head of the heating branch of the War Production Board, today urged homeowners not to wait until the last minute if they expect to get grates for their boilers. Not only will delay and confusion come from an excessive last-minute dash for conversions to coal, he pointed out, but manufacturers may not produce enough grates to go around if no early demand develops for these materials.

Said Mr. Timmis: "We have just got to convert at least 50 per cent of our existing oil burners on the coast to coal, and we have got to do it now to avoid suffering this winter. Sufficient materials have been allocated to manufacturers to produce enough grates if there is the required demand for them. The real problem is to convince the public of the urgency of conversion."

Homeowners and owners of income property, he explained, do not need priorities to obtain grates. Automatic coal stokers are available by the thousands, that is, units which feed and burn up to 60 pounds of coal an hour.

"Conversion packages" are being offered by boiler manufacturers to homeowners wishing to change to coal use. The packages contain not only the grates but the grate bars, shaker handles and other equipment necessary for complete conversion to coal firing. The price of the full package provides a substantial saving in cost over the total cost of individual units.

It is expected that the demands for grates will come largely from the owners of older type boilers, thousands of which have been converted from coal to oil in the last five years. These boilers can be turned back to coal use at small expense.

A comprehensive study of typical oil burning installations throughout the Eastern States by heating engineers has disclosed that 50 per cent of the conversions to coal could be made easily and inexpensively, whereas 20 per cent are oil burners of the latest type, 10 per cent are enclosed heating units, 17 per cent involve centralized control and 3 per cent would involve unusual hardships to occupants unable to handle manual firing.

While boiler manufacturers are offering packages for quick conversions, manufacturers of controls are providing packages which enable homeowners to enjoy automatic control of temperatures with manual firing. A motor opens and closes the draft in accordance with the dictates of the thermostat.

From the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau comes these suggestions to all fuel users for purposes of economy and conservation of heating equipment:

1. Order fuel early and keep an adequate stock on hand to equalize and conserve transportation and delivery facilities.

2. Have the heating plant cleaned for the summer shutdown period in order to prevent corrosion. More heating plants rust out than wear out. With proper care, summer and winter, hot water boilers have been known to give more than a half century of service.

3. Ask a reliable contractor or dealer in heating equipment to make a thorough inspection of the heating plant including chimney, smoke pipe, controls, valves, and burner or stoker.

4. Have whatever repairs or alterations necessary to efficient operation of the heating plant made at once. This aids metal conservation because it enables dealers and manufacturers to maintain inventories in accordance with actual needs. It is assurance for the homeowner that materials needed for necessary repairs will be available in time. Homeowners in Eastern States whose heating plants are suitable for burning coal are urged to take immediate steps for conversion.

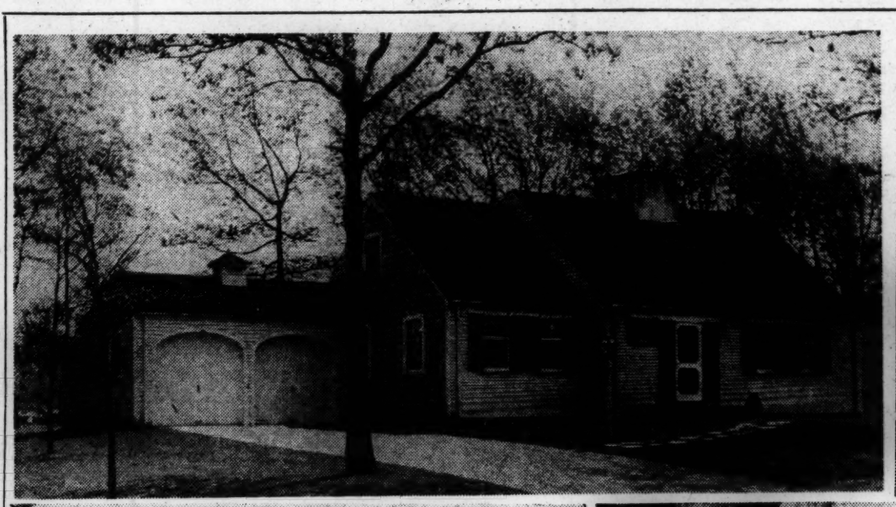
5. Reduce heat losses from the house by means of insulation, weatherstripping of windows and doors, and closing of fireplace dampers.

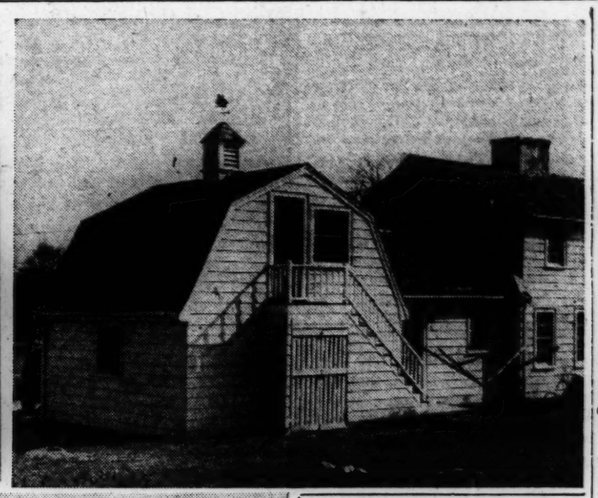
6. Turn off heat in unused rooms such as guest rooms, garage, recreation rooms, and maintain lower temperatures in bedrooms.

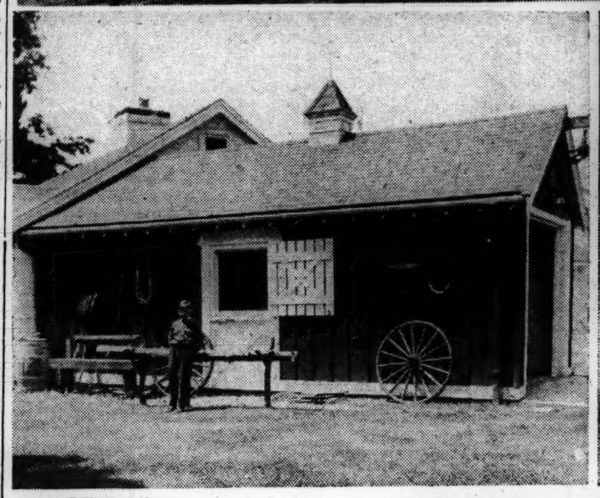
7. Check heat losses from boiler, furnace, piping, or duct work by adequate insulation.

8. Have thermostatic controls installed to prevent overheating or underheating. Overheating wastes fuel.

9. Lower thermostat setting whenever heat is not needed, as for instance, at night or when house is not occupied. A careful check of fuel and temperatures at the I-B-R Research Home at the University of Illinois has indicated that a lowering of indoor temperature by five degrees will result in a saving of 13.7 per cent in fuel or 2.7 per cent per degree over a 24-hour period. When the indoor temperature is permitted to drop a maximum of six degrees at night, there is a saving of from 8 to 10 per cent in fuel.







By a Staff Photographer

Greater Boston "Character" Homes

A man's home usually portrays his character or at least gives his hobby away. Upper left: Cape Cod cottage in Sheridan Hills, Wellesley. Upper right: The Newton man who planned this home is an artist in his spare time, so he built a studio over the garage. Lower left: This family liked horses, came out of the west, so its a ranch-house-type garage with everything but the horse. Lower right: A Weston woman liked Connecticut; and she had some hurricane lumber left on her Weston estate, so she designed this house to remind her of the Connecticut landscape.

Additional Use Of Fireplaces In Fuel Stress Urged

With the prospect of a fuel shortage this winter, home owners should be planning to make the fullest possible use of their fireplaces, Federal Housing Administration officials suggested today.

The fireplace is, of course, not to be thought of as a substitute for the central heating system, they said, but it can be used as a supplemental source of heat, particularly during the fall and spring of the year.

During these seasons of varying temperature, comfort often demands some form of heat to drive out dampness and to take the chill out of the air. The needed warmth is usually far less than the capacity of the regular heating plant, however, and much valuable fuel is wasted if the plant is put into operation. In such instances the fireplace can perform a valuable as well as convenient service.

In this connection, users of coal furnaces were cited by the FHA as being only too familiar with the labor required to start a coal fire and "will appreciate a fireplace as a pleasant means of avoiding this job before really cold weather sets in."

"In addition to preparing the fireplace for active service this coming winter," FHA officials continued, "home owners should make certain that it does not permit the heat to escape. If the fireplace has a damper, this should be examined to make sure that it is in proper operation, and should, if necessary, be repaired.

"In lieu of a damper, a decorative screen may be used which will fit snugly against the flush surface of the fireplace opening. The screen may be made of composition board which forms a pleasing surface for such decorations as the home owner may prefer."

Fritz-Carlton Changes Hands And Its Name

The Fritz-Carlton Hotel has a new name . . . the Hotel Bostonian.

With the change in name the hotel also comes into the Lebis hotel chain which bought the old Boston landmark. The chain already owns the Hotels Fort Pitt and Mayfair in Pittsburgh, Pa., the Hotels Bradford, Belleclair, Harlem, LeMarquis, Ledonis and Markwell in New York City, Hotel Ritz in Washington, Hotel Duncan in New Haven, and Hotel Hartford in Hartford.

The Hotel Bostonian is assessed for $290,000 and contains 158 rooms all of which are being completely redecorated and remodeled for what is expected to be some busy years ahead. Brokers were Arthur P. Pearce, Alfred W. Douglas and Robinson & Langdon of Boston.

First Homes Ready In Pilgrim Heights

One of the largest scale new home projects handled by private enterprise in Massachusetts is under way in Norwood, where Albert W. Keyes had just completed the first group of four and one-half to seven-room homes out of a planned total of 700. Small down payments will enable buyers to carry these homes at $37 to $50 a month.

Hints to Home Owners: Coal Storage

In planning that coal storage space, the best practice advocated by heating experts is to place the bin at the side of the house nearest the street or driveway. An average ton of bituminous coal occupies approximately 40 cubic feet. Allowing five feet for the average height of the bin, it is thus necessary to provide floor space of eight square feet for a ton of coal.

Coal runs approximately 70 cubic feet per ton. Stoker engineers recommend a flat floor for bins using automatic stoker feeding. In such bins some of the coal is allowed to remain in the bins at all times to form the slopes down which the major part of the fuel supply flows into the stoker.

Established Community

Shore Acres, situated on an elevation overlooking the ocean in Squantum, which has been covered extensively in past years by this column, is now reported to be an established community still using building materials obtained in "BP" (before priorities).

Situated close to the Quincy Fore River shipyards, Shore Acres has suddenly blossomed into new vitality with builders today reporting the completion or near completion of eight new homes. Rodney W. Long, sponsor of Shore Acres, emphasized that the new homes were not the emergency, hurry-up homes of a defense era, but were shelters built for people who want permanent places of good quality and design.

"Your last chance in many years," Mr. Long said, "to obtain homes built with such materials as copper pipes, monel metal, chromium plate, stainless steel in kitchens, with weatherstripping, insulation and gas stoves."

Builds Own Home

We received a report today from a western Massachusetts man who has almost finished building a home of his own with his own hands. The work involved is indicated in the assessment of $8,000 clamped on the house by local authorities. But it only cost the owner $3,000 and more than a year's hard work, using all his spare time away from his regular job. When the house is all done, we will tell the whole story.

Income From Attic

How about putting that attic to use as an income producer and a rental home for some war worker? The Government is encouraging such efforts by allowing materials for remodeling attics or adding an extra room or two. It need not be large to serve the purpose. And the rent will help you pay the increased taxes, so the Government says. And it will help to meet the 1942 demand for homes for 800,000 additional war workers.

Oil and Wood

It is possible that the Government may forbid the delivery of oil to home owners in the Eastern Atlantic States during the early and late months of the heating season when fuel is ordinarily used just because it's there and not because it's needed to prevent suffering. The necessity for heat is at a minimum in October and from middle April to middle May. That's when you will need wood for your fireplace. Fire wood is generally priced at $20 a cord now, rising from $9 a cord two years ago and $16 last spring.

Some wood dealers are now charging $24 and $25 a cord. Others have discontinued deliveries because they cannot get the labor. So those who want wood had better get it now where they can find it.

Close Stairways

If you're going to shut off a part of the house to conserve heat this winter, it had better be the second floor which should be as carefully sealed from the heated part of the house as possible. The bathroom, of course, should be heated. Open stairways should be closed to the second floor in some way, maybe by portieres, or by installing a door at the top or bottom. Heat has a tendency to rise and would be dissipated through floors and partitions if it were not held at the lower levels.

Westwood Homes

The results of the 1940 census on the editor's desk this morning shows that out of 988 dwelling units in the town of Westwood 704 are occupied by the owners, one of the very highest if not the highest owner-occupancy record in Massachusetts. Presumably this is due to the large number of small, low-cost homes within reach of average American pocketbooks built in Westwood over the last 10 years.

97.6 P. C. of Homes In Massachusetts Have Electricity

One half of the homes in Massachusetts have mechanical refrigerators, 97.6 per cent have electric lighting and radios, while coal and coke was found to be the most common fuel for heating homes with central heating units comprising two-thirds of all the housing, according to estimates released by the United States Department of Commerce.

About 44.6 per cent of the homes still used ice for refrigeration, while 4.2 per cent had no refrigeration at all. In rural farm areas, 50 per cent of the homes still resorted to wood as the chief fuel for cooking. Gas was used for cooking in 63.4 per cent of the urban homes. Only 3.7 per cent used electricity for this purpose.

Cinder-Block Concrete Houses In Weston Prove Their Worth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON, Mass., Aug. 21—Five years of living in concrete, cinder-block homes during which no one has moved out of the six-house community known as Weston Heath have convinced families living there that if they were to build houses again they would find nothing more desirable than cinder-block construction.

This correspondent asked these families what concrete had that other types of construction would not do for them and the invariable answer was: "Easy and economical upkeep, good insulation and low initial costs of building."

Five years ago, we watched these concrete homes under construction and classified them as the best cinder-block experiment in Greater Boston. Stained wood trim helped at the time to soften the traditional coldness of concrete. But today the shrubbery and foliage provides a "harmony" background which tends to beautify the texture of the concrete to the gaze of the passerby.

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Back in the spring of 1937 when the Robinsons, Hardys, Grangers, Mahadys and Quails decided to buy cinder-block homes, the initial costs intrigued them most. For less than $6,500 they found it was possible to have solid, durable homes that were firesafe, termite-proof and today provide maximum protection from bombings. And whereas in most new home communities many changes take place during the first five years in neighborhood personnel, Weston Heath still holds all of its charter members.

Not only was cinder-block construction inexpensive in the first place but the families unite in saying that upkeep is practically nil, excepting for basements which have not proved moistureproof. New-type cinder-block homes, however, have remedied this defect by double-wall construction providing an air space between four-inch walls.

Back in 1937 a popular question was: "Will concrete meet the challenge of high building costs?" Or to put it differently: "Is concrete the answer to the growing demands for low cost homes?" That question has been adequately answered over the last five years not only in Weston Heath but in many other parts of New England and most recently in Baltimore, Md., where an all-concrete war housing project was built at about the lowest figure set for durable homes in the country.

Concrete Available

Concrete, being available locally in great abundance, is said to place little burden on war transportation facilities. And concrete is not on the priority listings.

In 1937, builders were talking about 150 concrete homes having been built in New England "during the last four years." During the last five years, at least 400 of these concrete homes have been added to the New England total.

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Umbrella Over Dieppe: Stories of the Pilots

Continued from Page 1

was going down about three miles from the French coast.

"The chances are very good if we stick together, but not if we break up. As soon as operations began Allied aircraft spread a smoke screen over the area."

One experienced British pilot said it was so thick he could even smell it in his cockpit, something he had never done before. This made it difficult, he said, to see what actually happened below or to gauge how much damage one did to enemy planes.

And Then Comes Dieppe

"It all happens so fast you hardly know what's going on," another United States pilot said. Another declared, "You go up and fly a bit and then there's the coast. After a little you see a lot of boats and that's Dieppe."

"The first thing I noticed over Dieppe," another interrupted, "was a plane exploding in the air. The air was buzzing with them like a lot of hornets."

Still another United States pilot said—about one half of this squadron are from the South and their soft, leisurely accents make a strange contrast to their grim topic—"But the Huns don't come out to fight as much as we'd like. Or rather they come when we don't want them and don't come when we do."

Report of Czech Flier

A Czech pilot who went out with the first squadron and got over the target before dawn said that no Germans came up then, although they did on his two later sorties.

The heaviest fighting was between 10 and 11 a. m. By that time, he said, there was lots of groundfire—"Very nice, like a Venetian night." By which I gathered he meant fireworks.

All these pilots, Americans included, flew nothing but Spitfires, and all are loud in their praise of that plane, especially its maneuverability.

One American had to bale out near the French coast and is counted as having been picked up. Another American got a "probable" FW90—the first an American has downed in combat.

Marked With a Star

One flier told of seeing a fellow pilot bale out and "when I turned around a few moments later, I spotted him below in his rubber dinghy and reported him."

United States Spitfires are marked with a star, otherwise they are indistinguishable from the RAF ones. Later as we talked with the men in the mess the broadcaster's voice came over the hall ordering one squadron already on the field to "scramble," meaning take off.

It then ordered another having lunch nearby to "come to readiness to dash up." And up they did, lunch or no, and rushed out.

Soon we heard the roar of their planes overhead.

One Colonel of the United States command summed it all up by saying: "The boys got more fight and also more fun than they expected. The total United States loss was seven planes, one pilot known lost, one thought saved, five not heard from."

Willkie Goes to War Areas As Delegate of President

Continued from Page 1

ponent would seek to counter the propaganda about failing American production being spread abroad by the Axis.

At the same time, Mr. Willkie will impress upon the Middle Eastern neutrals the full danger to them of an Axis victory. He will point out to them the fact that while an Axis victory would reduce them to vassalage, an Allied victory would permit them to progress and develop in accord with certain fixed principles, such as those embodied in the Atlantic Charter.

We haven't emphasized enough to other countries what a difference an Axis victory would make in their future as distinct from the results from an Allied victory, the President said. They must be brought to a full realization of the implications of the Axis-United Nations struggle.

Hits at Press

The President then said that the manner in which American newspapers played up little strikes or threats of strikes had made many persons outside the country believe that America's war production was being seriously hampered by labor troubles instead of realizing that such disturbances are only an infinitesimal part of the huge United States' effort.

These reports of labor troubles are front page outside the country and are magnified by Axis propaganda, he said.

It will be Wendell L. Willkie's task to scotch these false interpretations and to paint a true picture of the workings of America's mammoth arms industry. The President said that he himself was far from "blue" over armament production.

The Chief Executive said that as titular head of the nation's Minority Party, Mr. Willkie's word will carry great weight.

Satisfaction in Washington

Very strong satisfaction is felt in Washington that Mr. Willkie, who has been one of the strongest supporters of the Administration's foreign policy, as well as one of the most outspoken and patriotic critics of its shortcomings, has at last been chosen for a major war role, even though it is only a temporary one.

It will be recalled that Mr. Willkie visited Great Britain in the winter of 1940-41 and was enthusiastically received wherever he went. That visit, made entirely on his own and with no official sponsorship, is known to have contributed to British morale at a time when Britons were undergoing some of their severest trials. That visit was taken as an earnest of American sympathy for the British cause.

Mr. Willkie will be accompanied by two top officials of the Office of War Information, making the trip at his request.

They are Gardner Cowles, Washington OWI official, and Joseph Barnes, Director of the New York OWI Office.

Willkie Sees Peril

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said last night that "because we take the word democracy for granted—I say we can lose this war."

Excoriating Americans for "lack of faith in democracy," Mr. Willkie asserted that Washington leaders, big businessmen, labor leaders and ordinary citizens were not yet ready to "postpone personal advantage for the national good."

The Republican leader spoke on the "March of Time" program over the NBC Network.

He said that Americans must stop wishful thinking and face the fact that America is threatened with oblivion.

"We have the courage that made us a great country," he told his listeners. "We have the strength. But as yet the spirit that is the mainspring lies dormant — will awake only when we grasp the value of our cause.

"Then, and only then, shall we be able to defeat our enemies so thoroughly, so overwhelmingly that we shall destroy their faith by the example of our own.

"An American victory achieved by American faith is the only way to prove to our enemies that their cause is dead. And if we do not have that faith, we can lose this war."

War Jobs Relieve Maine's Welfare

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP)—War has slashed relief expenditures throughout the State by opening jobs in expanded industries to "many people not considered employable before," a State Bureau of Health and Welfare official said today.

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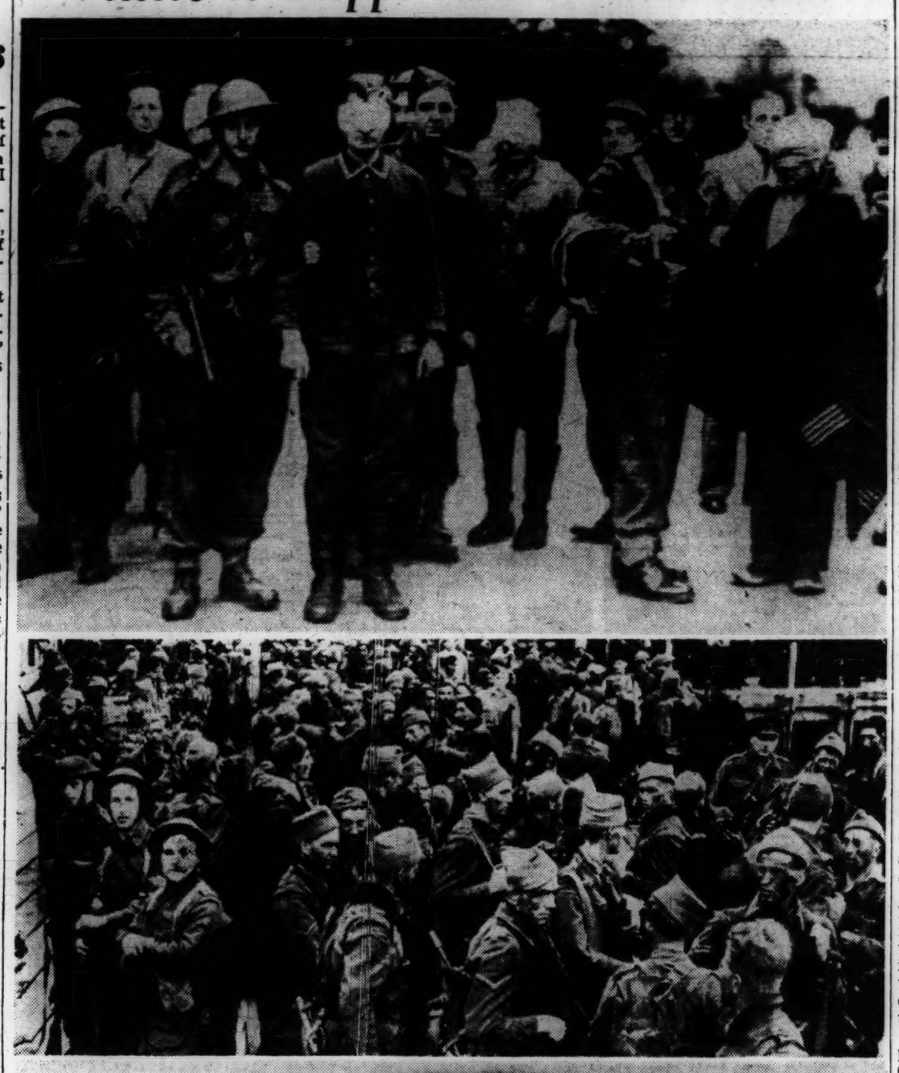
Victors of Dieppe Attack Return Home



Associated Press Cablephoto

British Commandos Call It "Perfect Day"

Top: British Commandos, some holding guns, escort blindfolded German prisoners after returning to a British port from their raid on Dieppe, France. One of the German prisoners is wrapped in a blanket. Center: Commandos landing at a British dock after successful raid on France. Lower: The victors grin and signal thumb-up as they ride to their base from a British port. Blackened faces of the Commandos caused by paint daubed on for camouflage purposes.

Strict Rationing Held Cause of Black Market

Continued from Page 1

difference in public opinion which, after seeing the power of the black market grow, is asking whether it does not threaten definitely to defeat the purpose of food control and, profiting by its illegal position, to bring about a dangerous increase in the cost of living.

Germans on Watch

Germans in Occupied France have been watching the growth of black-market abuses and the German-language newspaper Pariser Zeitung gives the French Government advice by explaining how the National Socialists check the evil by working out detailed food restrictions and exacting obedience through serious repressive measures.

"In Occupied, as in Unoccupied France, alongside the usual black market exists another of no less importance. In restaurants, each menu has a double. This is known to all."

Placing the blame on previous governments, Pariser Zeitung finds that it is necessary to exact universal obedience. "The actual situation makes us ask whether French authorities could not have acted more effectively," it says.

Certain restrictions of staple products has universal approbation, but black markets, which have been built largely on butter, eggs, cheese, ham, fowls, coffee, tea, tobacco, cloth, and shoe leather are an evil which has reached a point where it requires the gravest consideration.

Dirigible Line Aims to Carry Freight From U. S. to China

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP)—A certificate of incorporation was filed in Hudson County yesterday for the American Dirigible Company. Joseph Jordan of New York, President of the concern, said it planned to build dirigibles to transport freight to China and South America.

Mr. Jordan said the dirigibles would carry a pay load of 50 tons each, in addition to passengers.

The company started to plan for manufacture of lighter-than-air craft before the United States entered the war, he said, but postponed activity when war was declared because of a shortage of materials.

Now, with the Japanese in control of the Burma Road, there is need for airships to carry heavy cargoes to China, he said.

Mr. Jordan said his concern, also incorporated in Delaware and West Virginia, has a factory in Southern Virginia. The firm is seeking Civil Aeronautics Authority clearance for its proposed air lines, he declared.

Steel for Planes

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Cargo planes made of the low-carbon steel usually used for stove pipes were advocated today by Col. Royal B. Lord, Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, as "a way out" of the submarine menace.

Writing in Collier's, Colonel Lord, member of the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, said the manufacture of 200 air freighters a month out of low-carbon steel would require few important war materials.

"Building 25,000 cargo planes which would carry 15 tons each across oceans is no more difficult, probably not nearly so difficult, as the schedule of 50,000 military planes we have set for ourselves this year," he wrote.

"Some experts believe we could be in real production in eight months, and such a fleet would deliver more tons of freight than all the United States merchant fleet. . . . Submarines would mean nothing."

Labor for Kaiser

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—If shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser can get the materials to build huge cargo planes, two universities will guarantee him an adequate labor supply.

"If Mr. Kaiser feels he can develop raw materials, then we can match him in finding and training the people to build his cargo planes," said spokesmen for Stanford and the University of California.

Mr. Kaiser has advocated construction of a huge fleet of giant cargo-carrying planes to beat the submarine blockade. He said he believes he can get adequate raw materials in the Pacific Northwest.

Reporter's Flight to Moscow; Russian Airmen Confident

Continued from Page 1

formalities dragging on without end."

I asked him what he could find interesting in that. "It describes life in our Ukraine. It brings back memories of little white houses and girls singing in the fields. And this story has a happy ending, the German invaders are driven out."

I found him to conform to the general rule that Soviet flying men are the most openly optimistic members of the Red fighting forces.

"The Germans seemed very strong then in 1918, but they were nearly played out," he said. I asked him did he think the Germans were likely to collapse now. "No, not by a long way, but there is a limit to to their strength.

This flier said he drew much courage from books. He and all his countrymen certainly need a lot of it to carry them through these difficult months, and it cannot always be obtained in war communiqués.

I found the people in Moscow in a very sober mood, not perceptibly exhilarated by reports of the Churchill talks with Premier Stalin.

The streets seemed very quiet after Kuibyshev. I particularly noted the absence of the brightly dressed country girls who used to do Moscow's shopping. They have gone back to the fields or are helping to cut timber for the city's winter fuel.

After dark I took a rather long walk along some of the main thoroughfares, guiding myself through the blackout by the dim light of the traffic signals. People told me that only at night one feels that the front is still near.

At one corner I almost ran into a massive steel girder planted squarely in the middle of the pavement. It was part of an antitank barrier.

But I failed to get a front atmosphere even with the armed patrols and blackout. If there was anything really definite in the air it was autumn.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

nature and perpetrators of Axis crimes against civilians. He made it clear that the State Department is constantly receiving additional reports.

The action today stemmed from accounts of the recent executions of hostages in the Netherlands, Occupied France and Norway.

A correspondent asked the President if he had heard that the sentiment of the Nazi-enslaved peoples of the continent was:

"Give us a week after this war!"

Mr. Roosevelt said he knew how these people felt but hoped that punishment would be meted out by judicial procedure.

Nazi Spearheads Cross Don Bend

Continued from Page 1

sought to establish bridgeheads along the Don Bend were exterminated, but that two fresh Nazi divisions had moved up.

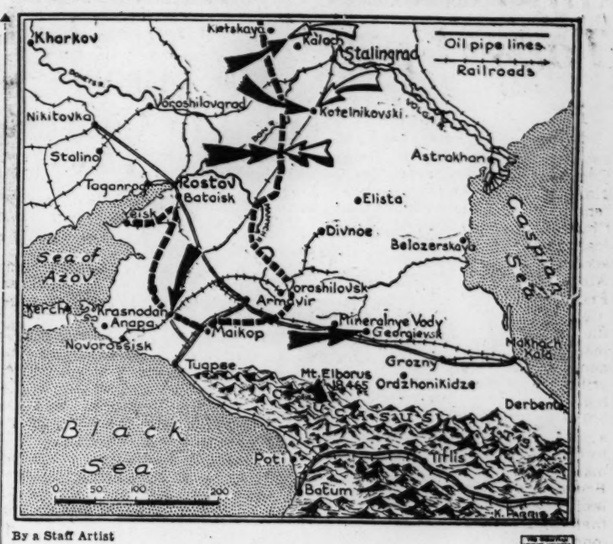
German airmen apparently were sparking the assault operations.

Axis fatalities totaled thousands, according to the Communist newspaper Pravda. It reported 17 tanks led a charge into Soviet positions at one place, but six were destroyed and the others turned back.

Other Russian dispatches said setbacks to the southern arm of the German pincers aimed at Stalingrad led to the assignment of new planes, tanks, and reserve troops to that theater above Kotelnikovski.

A dispatch to Izvestia said a great area was set aflame when German tanks hit a Soviet mine field. Soviet fighters swept up to shoot down many dive bombers attacking Red Army lines, but other Nazi aircraft quickly took their places.

Five German columns of tanks and motorized infantry were reported moving behind aerial and artillery bombardments in the thrust up the railway line northeastward toward Stalingrad.



By a Staff Artist

Fighting in Southern Russia

Black arrows indicate advancing Nazi spearheads. White arrows show the chief points of Russian resistance.

Heavy Nazi Losses Claimed by Russians

Reverses again attended the defense of the western and central Caucasus. Russians said, however, that about 700 Germans were slain south of Krasnodar before a further Soviet retreat in that area and that the invaders made "some advance" southeast of Pyatigorsk only at heavy loss.

Local fighting persisted near Leningrad, which observed the first anniversary of the opening of the German siege. Counterattacking Russian troops were reported to have forced a river crossing to dislodge the Germans from a settlement.

The German High Command reported continued progress in the Caucasus, the annihilation of encircled Soviet forces on the north central front southeast of Lake Ilmen, and the repulsing of Soviet attacks on the Don River, near Rzhev on the Moscow Front, and on the Volkhov Front.

The German communiqué also reported Soviet planes carried out "harassing flights" over the Government-General area of conquered Poland, causing casualties in Warsaw.

The Caucasus campaign was mentioned only with the brief statement that "German and allied troops, overcoming stubborn enemy resistance, are successfully continuing the attack."

Dieppe Results:

Mastery of Air Won by Allies

In the wake of the Battle of Dieppe, Allied mastery of the air now appeared to be at least temporarily complete, not only over Britain and the Channel, but deep into German territory itself.

The 500 fighter planes which swept across Nazi-held soil Thursday were almost twice the number that had taken part in any previous daylight raid of this nature. Not a single one of the fighters was lost and German aerial opposition was negligible.

Accompanying the fighter planes was a flight of big United States Army Flying Fortresses, which bombed the Amiens railroad yards without sighting a Nazi fighter over the target.

In the meantime, the smoke of battle has lifted from Dieppe. The natural surge of enthusiasm over the assault on the most strongly guarded point of Nazi coast has given way to sober reasoning.

But even in the cold light of fact and figure, Britons continue to regard Wednesday as a day of Allied triumph—as a victory on the field itself, as a help to Soviet Russia, as a step forward in taking the strategical initiative from the Axis.

A communiqué summarizing the raid called it a "successful demonstration of co-ordination of all three services"—land, sea, and air.

British List Loss and Gains

Although the official announcement labeled the attack merely a "reconnaissance in force," It said the raid had a "vital part" in Allied policy. An official recapitulation lists the following profit and loss account:

Gains: Ninety-one German planes definitely destroyed with "about twice that number probably destroyed or damaged"; two gun batteries destroyed; a radio location station destroyed; two small vessels sunk; heavy casualties inflicted on the Germans; prisoners captured.

Losses: Ninety-eight Allied planes lost; the destroyer Berkeley, 904 tons, sunk; "fairly large number" of landing craft destroyed; the loss of some tanks which the attackers were ordered to blow up; heavy casualties, although there still was no official figure on the invaders' numbers or their ratio of losses. The communiqué called it simply "a large military force."

German Bombers Reported Hard Hit

Further evidence that the Nazis were hit a severe blow to their bomber strength as well as their fighter forces was the feeble Nazi action over Britain the past two nights.

The only appearance of hostile planes Thursday night was over the South Coast, British accounts said, and only a few attacked, briefly, causing but slight damage. One was reported shot down.

An informed British air observer said the Germans' Air Command was caught napping Wednesday and had to meet hundreds of Royal Air Force fighters at first with 50 Messerschmitts "which were swept away like flies."

Later, he said, they called in every plane they could get from the Low Countries and put 400 into the air. Many of these, however, never were able to penetrate the Allied air cordon and either were turned away or shot down.

The German High Command in summing up its version of the results said that 2,095 prisoners had been captured in the Dieppe attack. Of these, 617 were reported wounded.

Preliminary accounts the day after the fight had listed the number of prisoners at 1,500.

There was no confirmation from Allied sources of these figures. Allied losses have not been given.

A German communiqué said 117 British planes were shot down in the attack instead of 112 as originally reported. German plane losses were placed at 35 instead of the earlier-reported 37.

Fortresses Win:

Six German Planes Shot Down in Clash

United States Army Headquarters in Britain announced that six of Germany's new Focke-Wulfe 190 fighters were destroyed or damaged over the North Sea today by a flight of 11 Flying Fortresses.

The 20-minute battle, in which one Fortress was damaged heavily, started when 20 to 25 of the speedy German fighters swarmed to attack the American planes, a communiqué said.

The damaged Fortss returned to its base.

The United States communiqué follows:

Eleven United States Army Air Force Flying Fortresses (B-17's) were attacked today over the North Sea by 20 to 25 Focke-Wulf 190's.

During a 20-minute air battle six enemy fighters weer destroyed or damaged.

An enemy shell exploded in the cockpit of one of the Flying Fortresses, killing the co-pilot and injuring the pilot.

Other enemy fire destroyed two engines of this aircraft. The Fortress was hit in many other places but no other casualties were suffered.

Al our aircraft landed safely.

Timor Attacked:

Allied Airmen Bomb Japanese

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in Australia said that while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air scouts were searching the waters around the Solomon Islands for new evidence of Japanese naval activity, Allied bombers made another attack upon enemy forces based on the Island of Timor, northwest of Australia.

A communiqué announcing the raid on Timor said that medium bombers had touched off heavy explosions at the Japanese-occupied town of Maobisse in the interior of the half-Dutch, half-Portuguese island, indicating that fuel or ammunition had been hit.

All Allied raiders returned safely from the mission.

Only reference from Allied headquarters to the situation in the Solomons—where Allied bombers were reported to have attacked Japanese warships the previous day in the Bougainville area at the extreme northern end of the archipelago—was a terse line in the communiqué saying: "Northeastern sector—reconnaissance activity only."

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters declared, however, that no inferences should be drawn from the lack of activity reported in that sector.

A communiqué issued Thursday night by the Navy Department in Washington said United States Marines were engaged in mopping up remnants of Japanese forces on islands "recently captured" in the Solomons. The announcement reported that a Japanese destroyer or cruiser had been set afire by Allied aircraft and said casual bombardments of Allied shore positions in the Solomons by enemy planes, destroyers, and submarines had done only minor damage.

Previous reports had indicated the Marines had landed on three of the southernmost Solomon Islands and the latest Navy communiqué was taken generally as meaning the occupation of these bases virtually was completed.

Japanese Reported Reorganizing Forces

Dispatches from Auckland, New Zealand, quoted informed sources there as saying the Japanese were busily reorganizing their naval and air forces in the northern Solomons, apparently in preparation for some sort of counterblow against the newly won Allied footholds to the south.

Japanese land forces in the Solomons, these sources declared, were waging a bitter delaying action in the evident hope of receiving reinforcements, and they declared the outcome still hangs in the balance, with the scale at present tipped in favor of the Allies.

A Japanese claim that some 200 American troops had effected an unsuccessful landing at dawn Aug. 17 on Makin Island, at the northern tip of the Gilbert Islands, was contained in an official communiqué broadcast from Tokyo.

The Gilbert Islands are on the equator 2,400 miles southwest of the Hawaiian Islands. They are a cluster of 16 small islands, with an area in all of 166 square miles.

Makin Island itself is north of the equator and about 1,100 miles northeast of the Solomon Islands.

U-Boat Sunk:

Total Now Three In South Atlantic

Axis submarines in South American waters have picked off two more merchant victims but reports from Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, said a United States plane had sunk another undersea raider—the third destroyed in recent days in that area.

That the pack of Axis submersibles is meeting stiff resistance off the Brazilian coast was indicated by dispatches from Fortaleza crediting an American plane with destroying a submarine. United States fliers also were reported to have sunk one other submarine of the three.

The latest officially disclosed ship sinkings—those of a Brazilian coastal steamer and a British cargo carrier—put at 438 the Associated Press tabulation of announced Allied and neutral wartime merchant losses in the Western Atlantic.

An American merchant captain declared after bringing his ship into an Egyptian port that a U-boat "corner" existed in the South Atlantic where five ships were sunk in one day.

"We only missed getting torpedoed ourselves because we mistakenly altered our course instead of following the usual route," he said.

Chinese Win City:

Kwangfeng Taken From Japanese

An official Chinese military dispatch from Chungking said Chinese forces had recaptured Kwangfeng, which the Japanese had developed into one of their most powerful strongholds in Kiangsi Province.

It was stated the recapture had dispelled the threat of the first overland Japanese invasion of Fukien Province.

August Feature!

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Churchill's Trip East Tones Up Allies Morale

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There may have been no direct connection between the heavy Commando raid on Dieppe, the beginnings of the American air offensive in the West, and Winston Churchill's trip to Moscow. But at least these signs of fresh activity accord with the vitalizing effect on Allied morale produced by the Prime Minister's expedition.

Mr. Churchills visit to the Kremlin was a masterly stroke of statesmanship calculated to revive confidence at what is probably the most critical and trying time for the home fronts of both nations.

The Russians are passing through a supreme crisis with their armed forces bearing the full force of Germany's powerful Wehrmacht. The British are in the throes of a no less trying experience in retaining their unity and confidence after a long series of disasters, while being held inactive on almost all fronts. Mr. Churchill holds a heavy responsibility for the morale of both nations.

The situation, as it now appears, was entering a peculiarly critical stage. The Russians were counting desperately on the agreement for a second front, announced to have been negotiated by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff on his visit to London in June. Whatever the actual wording of the agreement, the Russian people have had it firmly fixed in their thought that a "second front in 1942" was specifically promised.

Russian Anticipation

Their leaders and press have dwelt upon this theme. In meetings all over Russia workers have been persuaded to turn out heroic feats of production in anticipation of a two-front war. Russians throughout the occupied regions have been schooled in preparing for the revolt this year. The soldiers, standing up to the assaults of Marshal Feodor von Bock's mechanized hordes, are looking anxiously for signs of a United Nations attack.

Whether or not the United Nations leadership can furnish all the help that the Russian people expect; whether or not the Russians are expcting more that the British contracted to give; Mr. Churchill well knows that the Allies cannot afford to allow the Russian morale to break. America's productive, protective, and aggressive machinery may not be expected to get into its stride until next year. But Russia must be helped to hold out; its forces must not be decimated and rendered innocuous; its morale must not give way.

In England, the problem of morale is of a different kind. The maxim "Britain can take it" still holds good. Britain has "taken" a prodigious series of disasters—Crete, Libya, Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma, Tobruk—and still retains a unity almost beyond anything recorded in the annals of history. But the confusion and dismay caused by defeats which the people could not account for had caused symptoms of irritation and strained nerves, which while perhaps superficial, required easing off.

Symbol of National Unity

Mr. Churchill personally symbolized national unity. He has always enjoyed the confidence of both Conservatives and Labor. On that account he is considered indispensable.

The weak point in Mr. Churchill's administration, however, is that he hesitates to remove incompetents in the Government or the services. His painful experience of being at loggerheads with Lord Fisher and the Admiralty over his Dardanelles project in the last war has left him determined to maintain an amicable equilibrium with his colleagues in the direction of the war.

The series of defeats, with no public inquiry into their cause, started voices from the left ascribing military failures to "brass hats" in the services. Much was made of a remark by two members of Parliament that if General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had started out as a private in the British army, as he did in the German, he now might possibly have been a sergeant. Dissatisfaction was by no means confined to the Left, however. The Conservative London Observer commented: "We seem curiously lacking in the opposite numbers to Rommel, Rundstedt, Kleist and Bock," although "it does not follow that they do not exist." Lord Beaverbrook added that "Communism has produced the best generals in this war."

Laski's Charge

Harold Laski, unofficial "brains" of the Labor Party, threw the discussion into the political field, declaring that Mr. Churchill was holding onto representatives of the old order because he would "revitalize a society that is dying instead of being urgent to hasten the birth of a society that is seeking to be born."

Comparisons with Russia's military exploits brought that country into the discussions in an unfortunate manner. One leading quarterly asserted that some appeared to believe "that Britain has everything to learn from Russia, and Russia nothing from Britain." A prominent M. P. who reminded the British people that "the Russians are not fighting for us, they are fighting for themselves" caused a stir throughout the United Nations out of all proportion to the significance of the remark. There were symptoms of a state of feeling that might expand into something harmful both to Britain and to Russia. Yet in all this discussion there was nothing that affected the profound depths of British unity. It was merely rather a symptom of strained nerves in a period of enforced inaction.

Brilliant Step

Hitherto Mr. Churchill, amid his multifarious duties, has not occupied himself specifically with home front problems. A tower of strength for British morale, he has, nevertheless, for long periods left it to take care of itself. In the present crisis, however, he has taken the one step best calculated to allay irritation and re-establish confidence. Instead of going to America, as he did in the middle of the Hong Kong disaster in December, and again during the Tobruk defeat in June, stressing the help that would eventually come from across the Atlantic, he went to Moscow.

Although nothing specific has yet been given out as to what he did and said there, there is every sign that the expedition has had a healing effect all round. By going to the Kremlin he has shown that he presonally regards Russia as on a complete equality in the leadership of the United Nations. Therefore all discussions as to ideological differences, all invidious comparisons at this time, are out of place.

By going to talk over matters with the Communist leader, as he had done with President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill gives sufficient evidence that he has given the most convincing pledge to the Russians that his professions of friendship and co-operation are sincere.

Feeling of Frustration

The Prime Minister's move, moreover, satisfies a slight sensitiveness among the British people, who are watching American uniforms coming over in increasing numbers, watching Americans start their own air-raid exploits in Africa, watching American admirals score brilliant victories in Pacific waters.

The thought of remaining inactive, waiting for help from overseas, appears less attractive to the people than the thought of three great warring powers, each dependent upon, and each helping the other two. It is more satisfying to the self-esteem of a nation that has already won the Battle of Britain and established superiority over Germany in the air.

Moreover, the fact that Mr. Churchill has heard at first hand Russia's needs and expectations and presumably has reached an agreement with their leaders on the subject of immediate diversionary help, has gone some way toward bringing to the British people a feeling that the long period of inaction and frustration has ended. Not all the causes of dissatisfaction have been removed, but a fine beginning has been made.

Royal Lesson in Telephoning

Associated Press

The Setting Is Buckingham Palace

Princess Margaret Rose follows the instructions of her father, King George VI, on how to dial in an accurate manner, something that bothers lots of persons unless they are intent on the job at hand. They are pictured in the famed Bowl Room of the Palace in London. On the floor of the room is a carpet which dates back to the time of George IV when the Palace was built.

Roosevelt Cautions on Talk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Declaring heads of some Government agencies were talking too much, President Roosevelt today directed all Government administrators to refrain from public debate of controversial questions of policy and to stop criticizing each other in such controversies.

Mr. Roosevelt said that such airing of divergent opinions in the public press were being seized upon and exploited by enemies of the United Nations. In identical letters to the heads of each department and agency, the President said:

"Disagreements either as to fact or policy should not be publicly aired, but are to be submitted to me by the appropriate heads of the conflicting agencies.

"The policy of the Government should be announced by me, as the responsible head thereof. Disagreements as to facts can be resolved, if necessary, by investigations and surveys directed by me.

"Will you please see to it that your particular department and its various bureaus and divisions comply with these instructions?"

"Where honest differences of opinion exist, no one would propose to suppress them," the President write. "Nor would anyone attempt to interfere with the free use by every public official of the normal processes of information to the public and press.

"But it is no solution to a controverted question to argue it out in public. It the agencies would refrain from resorting to public debate of this kind, they would have a good deal more time to attend to their business, and the nation would have a good deal more assurance that business was being done right."

Fruit Growers of California Want Soldiers to Help Save Crops

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Won't the Army please, please, come to the rescue of California fruit growers and packers?

Won't soldiers please stop sitting under the tree and instead climb up and pick the peaches before they rot?

A request to permit the soldiers to do just this has been presented formally to Army authorities by the California Processors and Growers, Inc., it was disclosed here by A. M. Eames, Vice-President of that organization and President of the California Packing Corporation.

Mr. Eames observed that the Navy had set a good example in letting cadets of a pre-flight training school at Moraga, Calif, pitch in and harvest pears before they spoiled.

"We hadn't thought of the Navy before, but I've already started working on that possibility with Washington," Mr. Eames said. "We really need help, and quick.

"The peak of the fruit season comes next week. After that it'll be too late."

Mr. Eames was discussing the various wartime problems of the packing industry with a group of women reporters who are visting war production centers on the National Association of Manufacturers tour.

It's up to the Army now. The plan, as outlined by Mr. Eames, is to ask soldiers and sailors to volunteer for jobs in orchards and canneries for a period not to exceed three weeks. Pay in the canneries would be the same as for regular union (A. F. of L.) workers, usually about 73 cents an hour.

The industry needs 3,000 workers for the next three weeks, and his own company needs 500.

Canneries are adjusted to the various new Federal restrictions, Mr. Eames said. Of these sugar rationing was hardest to take.

It cost his company, one of the largest of its kind in the world, some $33,000 to reprint labels for cans, removing the phrase, "Packed in heavy syrup."

He isn't allowed enough sugar now to make heavy syrup, although, Mr. Eames said, there was at present a surplus of sugar on the Pacific Coast.

"It's all right though," he conceded, "we find lots of women like fruits not so sweet."

Convict Fruit Help

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Release of convicts under guard to work in California fields and orchards is an immediate likelihood, Chairman Booth Goodman of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles says.

"There are some details to be worked out, but it would appear the plan is feasible and can be put into effect without delay," he said.

Frenchwoman Who Led Food Riot Makes Escape

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 21 (AP)—Paris police announced today that Madeleine Larzin, Frenchwoman condemned to capital punishment last month as instigator of a food riot, had escaped at Montparnasse Station while being transferred to Rennes prison. A police sergeant in whose custody she was being transferred was arrested as an accomplice to the escape.

Allies' Official Communiqué On Operations at Dieppe

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The following communiqué from combined operations headquarters in Britain is the first official account of the attack on Dieppe:

Reports now received from force commanders make it possible to give a full co-ordinated story of combined operations of the raid in the Dieppe area.

These reports show that as a combined operation the raid was a successful demonstration of coordination of all three services. A large military force embarked on board naval vessels and transports. This force was assembled and negotiated the most hazardous sea passage and arrived off the selected points off the French coast at 4:50 a. m., [11:50 p. m., Tuesday, Eastern War Time].

The troops were landed on all six beaches selected at the time laid down. Aircraft covered these landings as arranged and then continued to cover the ships and men throughout operations.

The raid had its objectives the testing by an offensive on a larger scale than previously of defenses of what is known to be a heavily defended section of the coast, destruction of German batteries, of a radio location station which plays an important part in German attacks on our Channel convoys, destruction of German military personnel and equipment, and the taking of prisoners for interrogation. The raid was a reconnaissance in force, having a vital part in our agreed offensive policy.

Germans Reinforced

It was known that as a consequence of our avowed aggressive policy the Germans had recently been heavily reinforcing the coastal defense of the whole of the occupied territory. Heavy opposition was therefore anticipated. In fact, it became clear during the raid that the enemy had brought additional troops and guns to the Dieppe area quite recently.

Despite this heavy opposition, the forces were landed on all beaches together with some tanks. They succeeded in destroying two batteries and a radio-location station, inflicting heavy casualties upon enemy forces, and in sinking two small vessels, and in bringing back a number of prisoners.

Our troops, the majority of whom were Canadiens, remained ashore for nearly nine hours from dawn and were then re-embarked in naval vessels which throughout this period were lying close off the French coast assisting our landing forces by heavy bombardment. Tanks which had been landed and some of which succeeded in breaking into the town were ordered to be blown up and destroyed before our troops re-embarked.

During engagements on shore there were numerous acts of individual bravery by our forces.

Throughout the landing extensive air cover for both ships and landing forces was provided by aircraft from all operational commands of the RAF, from the United States Army Air Force, the Royal New Zealand Air Force, and Polish, Czech, Norwegian, Belgian and Fighting French squadrons.

Great Air Battle

While the principal objective of the air operations was to give support to the landing and cover to the forces during the land engagements and to naval craft, there in fact developed one of the greatest air battles of the war.

Although this air battle had not been planned as one of the objectives of the operation, the Germans were forced to call up aircraft reinforcements from all parts of Occupied France, Holland, and Belgium. Many of these enemy aircraft were engaged before they ever reached the area of operations, large formations being broken up and dispersed, particularly over the mouth of the Somme.

During the engagement 92 German aircraft are officially known to have been destroyed and about twice that number have probably been destroyed or damaged.

Throughout the operation the naval forces were under heavy air attack and land artillery bombardment. Despite this heavy attack our only naval losses were a fairly large number of landing craft, which was to be expected in an operation of this nature, and one destroyer, H. M. S. Berkeley (Lieut. J. L. Yorke), which was so seriously damaged that she had to be sunk by our own forces. The majority of the ship's company were known to have been saved.

Encounter With Patrol

Before the landing operation began, a chance encounter with an escort of an enemy convoy by one of our groups of landing craft resulted in the destruction of a German armed trawler and the setting on fire of another. This chance engagement only threw out of time the schedule of this particular landing party by 20 minutes.

The naval force, which included a Polish destroyer and some Fighting French chasseurs, was under command of Capt. J. Hughes-Hallett, R. N., the military force was under Maj. Gen. J. H. Roberts, M. C., and the air force was under Air Marshal T. L. Leigh-Mallory, C. B., D. S. O.

The military forces were drawn from the following units of the Canadian Army: The Royal Regiment of Canada, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Essex Scottish Regiment, Camerons of Canada, Fusiliers, Mount Royal, South Saskatchewan Regiment, Fourteenth Canadian Army Tank Battalion.

In addition, the following special service brigade troops took part: Nos. 3 and 4 Commando, Royal Marine "A" Commando, a detachment from the United States Ranger Battalion and a small contingent from the Inter-Allied Commando (No. 10).

Moslems Ready to Negotiate

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 21—The Working Committee of the Indian Moslem Party yesterday published a resolution in which it declares its readiness to negotiate for the establishment of a national government provided the "demand for separate Hindu and Moslem states is granted," the British radio reported.

The resolution, on which work has been proceeding for three days, says the committee is willing to negotiate on such proposals with other political parties, but Moslems will resist any intimidation and, if their war effort is to be intensified, they must be assured that the goal of patriotism will be realized.

The Moslem League calls on the British Government for an immediate guarantee of Moslem self-determination and a pledge to abide by the verdict of a Moslem plebiscite.

Soviet Premier's Son Heads Pursuit Group

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 21

Col. Vassily Stalin, son of the Soviet Premier, was disclosed Aug. 18 to be in command of a pursuit aviation group on the Southern Front. An article in Red Star said he supervised the work of fighters in an aerial combat over a river crossing recently.

On June 21 it was announced that Colonel Stalin had been awarded the order of the Red Banner for bravery in frontline battle.

Maine Resort Aid Urged

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP)—A resolution will be sent to Maine's congressional delegation urging support of "any legislation which would relieve the suffering of the State's hotels and resorts," hard hit by gasoline and tire rationing, Guy P. Butler of Portland, Secretary of the Maine Hotel Association's Executive Committee, said after a special committee meeting.

Patriot Unrest Rising in Slovenia

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 21—A renewed flareup of resistance has been taking place in Slovenia, according to news reaching Slovene circles here and corroborated in the latest Italian newspapers to reach this country.

Of the three sections of which Yugoslavia is composed, the Sloenes are not only the smallest, but up to recently have been the least in the public eye since a last minute coup d'état brought Yugoslavia into war on the side of the Allies.

But it is now clear that their sufferings are severe. At least 200,000 were uprooted and driven southward into Serbia in the early days of the struggles.

This was to make room for more Germans to swell the German minority which long has been settled in Slovenia and which Hitler used as a nucleus to bring the German Reich again within reach of the Adriatic and to offset his withdrawal of Germans from South Tyrol in agreement with the Duce.

Suppression of Culture

While the Germans were busy replacing the Slovenes by Germans, the Italians devoted their attention chiefly to the suppression of Slovene culture. The result has been that serious trouble has developed which the Axis sometimes ascribes to "Communism," sometimes to British money.

There is evidence that the unrest isn't confined to the Slovenes living in what was formerly Yugoslavia, but is also rife in the Italian Province of Istria, in which the Slovenes form a majority of the population.

Reliable reports indicate that since March, 1938, Slovene villages have been deliberately fired, and close to 5,000 Slovene non-commissioned officers have been rounded up and interned, and many hostages shot. Fighting has been sufficiently fierce to necessitate the use of a special Italian expeditionary force, some 50,000 to 60,000 men.

Local Quisling Set Up

In the hope of dividing the Loyalists, the Italians have set up a local Quisling administrator, named Gen. Fav Rupnik as Mayor of Ljubljana.

The Italians also have given prominince in the Ljubljana press to their various repressive measures, including the killing of hostages. According to latest figures available here the Italians have themselves announced in this way the shooting of 23 hostages in May, 54 in June, and 18 in the first half of July.

On the subject of Slovene resistance, the Italians in their own press have made some revealing admissions. Thus Popolo d'Italia of June 2, in an attempt apparently to brand patriot forces as resorting to improper methods of warfare, accused them of attacking and "robbing" small Italian garrisons.

Italians Were 'Deceived'

The Regime Fascista of June 6 made a revealing admission. After saying that at the beginning "good Italians" have been welcomed by the Slovenes in preference to "our German comrades," the Regime went on:

"We deceived ourselves into thinking the population of occupied zones appreciated and recognized our generosity, our energy in tackling economic, cultural, and sanitary problems, our sense of Roman justice."

As a result, the Italians have had an "exhausting guerrilla war" on their hands for the best part of a year.

"It is concealed warfare, far worse than open fighting. The enemy is everywhere yet nowhere," the paper complained, adding that if the local population "would only collaborate with the Italian military authorities for a single week the guerrilla war would end instantly."

'Cool to Roman Justice'

Twenty years of Fascist rule, therefore, hadn't sufficed either to denationalize the Slovenes of Istria or make them contented with Roman justice, energy, and generosity.

The paper ended: "We must act inflexibly against these Slav bandits. We have made the mistake of being generous."

These being the sentiments of Fascist Italy it is impossible to feel surprise that during June and July the Fascist press in Italy announced with approval the shooting of many Slovene hostages. Since early in June the country has been subjected to a curfew between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Meanwhile Germans in those parts of Slovenia they have annexed are making it clear that they intend to stay there. "Let no one think the Germans will ever leave the country," declared the German Gauleiter of Upper Carniola in a valedictory speech at the funeral of two Nazi officials slain by patriots in April.

A month later he admitted that the district "gives cause for some anxiety at the moment," adding, "but the position of Germanism will be firmly upheld whatever happens."

Sent to Strange Areas

He attributed trouble not to Yugoslav sentiment but to "criminals under the aegis of the hammer and sickle."

The German purpose is to make the area 100 per cent German.

With this end in view they try to coerce the Slovenes to accept the thesis that they are really not Slovenes at all, but Germans.

The paper even had the audacity to declare that 95 per cent of the population of the district needed to undergo this Germanization.

Those who refuse to be coerced are not considered fit to stay in this "German" land. Hence the mass deportations which as has already been stated have resulted in 200,000 Slovenes being uprooted from their historic patrimony and being driven penniless into the furthest corner of Serbia.

Yugoslavs Report New Sabotage Wave

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 21

A fresh wave of sabotage by Yugoslav partriots was climaxed Saturday by wrecking the Zagreb-Belgrade express train, with 21 persons killed and 32 injured, Yugoslav sources reported today.

The German Field Commandant at Nis, named Herr von Bothmer, offered rewards for arrests of persons who re-recently cut the Belgrade-Salonika Railroad at three points, they said.

The report added that Serbian villages near the scene had been "severely punished" and two Bulgarian regiments were coming to the area north of Nis in search of Chetnik forces.

Rail Head Again Indicted

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 21 (AP)—George P. McNear, Jr., President of the Short Line Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad was under federal indictment a second time today on charges growing out of a strike which resulted in government seizure of the road last spring.

Found innocent on another charge by a federal court jury last April, Mr. McNear yesterday was accused of violating sections of the National Railway Labor Act by checking off dues for a "company union" and by failure to post notices for railorad employees informing them of the Act's provisions.

The charge against Mr. McNear last April was violation of a section of the same act prohibiting officials from influencing or coercing employees in connection with union activity.

Another new federal indictment charged three trainmen with violating the Federal Train Wrecking Act and the National Explosives Act by attempting to blow up a T. P. & W. bridge during the strike. These defendants were Paul Brokaw, Cleveland, Ohio, an agent for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Harold J. Dilley and Delmar Newdigate, both of Peoria, two of the striking trainmen.

Mr. McNear lost control of the 239-mile road which runs from Effner, Ind., through Peoria to Keokuk, Iowa, when he refused to arbitrate a labor dispute between the management and the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen over wages and working conditions.

Soldiers' Wives Are Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 21—Unsettled problems concerning Australian girls married to American soldiers are giving deep concern to the Australian women's organizations. Meeting in conference today the President of the United Association said the Association was awaiting a reply to a letter sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last June on the maintenance and status of these girls.

The letter pointed out that from the viewpoint of Australian girls, the situation was very serious.

"Apparently no provision has been made for the support of Australian wives of American soldiers or their children, neither has any consideration been given to what is to happen to these girls after the war is over," the letter said.

"Presumably American soldiers will return home and, as far as is known at present, their wives and families will have to remain here until the immigration quota allows them to enter the United States."

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to forward the letter to the proper authorities.

The letter concludes: "We believe an ostrich-like policy of ignoring the fact that when attractive young people are thrown together they are bound to marry will lead to anything but happiness for both parties."

Bahr Defense Planning to Move Anew For a Directed Verdict of Acquittal

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP)—The defense indicated it would move anew today for a directed verdict of acquittal in the trial of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, who has testified he attended a Nazi spy school only to flee home and reveal important information to American officials.

A similar motion by Charles R. Hardin, assigned by the Court to defend Bahr, was denied yesterday by Federal Judge William F. Smith shortly before the defense opened in the espionage conspiracy trial.

Mr. Bahr faced a resumption of cross-examination by Thorn Lord, Assistant U. S. Attorney. Mr. Lord said at the close of yesterday's session the Government was "far from finished" in its interrogation.

The scholarly, broad-shouldered defendant, who went to Germany in 1938 as an exchange student, told the jury of six housewives and six businessmen he had stalled in revealing secret information supplied him by the Gestapo because "everywhere, no matter where, there are German agents" and he feared reprisal.

The witness added that he described to a lieutenant commander in the American Navy a "revolutionary-type" airplane engine he learned about in Germany. The description, Mr. Bahr testified, was given aboard the diplomatic exchange liner Drottningholm at Jersey City, where he was arrested.

Details of the engine and other information he acquired as an engineer and Gestapo student he had intended to give to the American Government, Mr. Bahr said.

The Government's version is that Mr. Bahr accepted $7,000 in cash from the Gestapo to carry out its orders to forward to Germany information important to the American war effort.

Saw—Came Vacationing To Pennsylvania Harvest

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 21 (AP)—A New York State pastor who saw Lancaster County's farmland from an automobile window — and couldn't forget it—has come back to pitch in with the harvesting.

"I remembered it as a rich, pretty country," said the Rev Wayne A. Nicholas, who passed through on a cross-country trip. "So when I decided to spend my vacation helping out the farm labor shortage, this seemed the place to do it.

"I think the tales about Pennsylvania Dutch cooking helped me decide, too."

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Successful Letter Writing: What About Trick Letters?

Eighteenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tricks, stunts—have they a place in business letter writing?

Take the penny stunt, for instance. A penny is pasted at the top of a letterhead. The reader is challenged to tear it off and toss it into the air to verify that it will come down 50 times heads and 50 times tails.

Absorbed in doing this, the reader may forget what the letter wants to sell! This has actually happened.

A two-year-old business publication sent a series of letters to subscribers who had not renewed at the end of the first year. "So many responded to our last letter," read one, "that I am not at all certain but what your card may already be in the mail. It reminds me of a friend of mine who received a telegram while on the road reading: 'MABLE HAS SEVEN POUND GIRL. BOTH DOING FINE.' And under it was a sticker: 'WHEN YOU WANT A BOY, CALL WESTERN UNION.'"

"What connection has Mable to my taking that magazine for another year?" asked one recipient. "Here's the kind of letter that might have pulled my renewal: 'You were one of the first subscribers to our young magazine. We should particularly like to have you renew for the coming year. You have noticed how the magazine has improved, and we have definite arrangements under way to make it more helpful to you as the months go by, etc.'"

Feathers and Such

Some years ago, a keen-minded credit manager gave me the following letter with the request that I offer suggestions to improve it: "A feather is just a little thing, but did you ever try to carry a feather bed any distance? Similarly, your account alone would not burden us, but many such oftentimes make a very heavy load. Therefore your check for the attached statement for $18.21 will help just that much, and we shall greatly appreciate it."

I thought the letter was clever. It did, however, speak mainly of the author's firm, a large and prosperous organization, and very little of the reader. I submitted this analysis a little uncertainly, for the letter was the first of the kind I had seen. "But you do think it's clever, you say?" and the credit manager smiled at my earnestness. "Yes sir," and off went the letter to about 250 of the firm's dealer accounts.

Back came 13 answers reading somewhat as the following one did: "It seems that every time we buy a little bill of merchandise of you, we get into a lot of 'little' difficulties. We get a lot of 'little' letters about feathers and other 'little' things that have no bearing on the account. If our account is not satisfactory on the basis we handle it, we want you to say so; if it is satisfactory, we ask that you kindly quit sending us 'little' letters about 'little' feathers and feather beds." And yet, probably a great number who received that letter liked it and thought, as I did, that it was truly clever. What 250 people are likely to agree on what is clever?

A letter which has just come in from a large eastern client pulled a check very promptly from their good customer: "The drums of war often create such a din that our ears are deafened to the ordinary sounds about us. In a like manner, we believe the momentous events of the present day have caused you to overlook the following charges, March 5 invoice, $51.84, and March 7 invoice, $5.72. Your policy, we know, is one of close co-operation with all suppliers. Therefore, we are confident that your check for $57.56 will reach us within the next few days." The graphic illustration draws one's attention to that letter. Perhaps the face-saving friendliness and kindness of the approach were actually responsible for pulling in the money.

Use With Great Care

Trick letters have proved very effective in salesmen's contests, club activities, and related occasions. They have also been successful in sales letters, when the trick or graphic illustration ties in with the sales message and brings it out more clearly. When the trick is irrelevant, even though it may momentarily gain the reader's attention, it is usually not effective.

In credit and collection work, tricks or stunts have proved extremely effective in special cases, when the credit manager has known enough about the case to sense the reader's attitude. In form letters, which may reach a number of readers whose taste in humor will vary, tricks or stunts should be used only with great care.

Number 19 will run tomorrow on the Education Page.

Coast Woman Buys the Steel For Shipyard

Continued from Page 1

en is illustrated in a situation in the Boilermakers Union. One of the jobs under this union's jurisdiction is pattern or template-making in the mold lofts. Labor and management both say that women could make these patterns as well as men. They are fashioned of wood, one-quarter of an inch thick. Women could lift them about as easily as men. Yet for other jobs in the boilermakers' jurisdiction, women would have to wield an 18-pound sledgehammer and lift 50 or 60 pound weights.

Many union members believe women should not be admitted to the union under special rules that would make them eligible for certain jobs in the jurisdiction but not for others.

Possibility that women will break through the system in view of the acute need of manpower in the San Francisco and Oakland area is seen in a 2-to-1 preliminary vote in their favor recently given by Boilermakers Local 39 at the Moore yards.

200 in Training

Already 100 women welders and burners are employed in the yards at wages equal to men's and 200 more are being trained under temporary union permits which Walter E. Winkler, representative of Welders and Burners Local 681 explained will remain in force until the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers makes a nationwide ruling on women.

"If it were left up to the local we would let women into the union," Mr. Winkler declared. No person can get a job at the Moore yards without joining a union.

Under the permit system installed by certain locals women pay union initiation fees but are not allowed to attend union meetings.

Typical of the girl welders already cutting and sewing steel ship plates with the same steady eye and hand that might have guided a sewing machine at home is Mrs. Shirley Cloke who has only been at the job five days but will make $54 on her first week's pay check. Her husband, a pile driver, makes about $50 a week.

What will a young married couple do with so much money? Pay off bills and buy war bonds Mrs. Cloke says. Also she has to hire a maid to stay home with her 12-months-old boy.

Women at the Moore yards have an inspiration in Mrs. Pearl E. Lane, a grandmother who buys all of the company's steel as such and does a good part of its negotiating with the War Production Board. She is probably the only woman in the country holding such a job. Mrs. Lane, one-time library worker, buys steel the way most women buy dress goods, only she spends millions of dollars at one time. She bought some of the steel that went into the Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate span at San Francisco, but never before has she had to work under the high pressure that has come with World War II.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Lane started as a stenographer in the purchase department of Moore yards but she soon became so interested in the flow of shipyards No. 1 commodity that she went to night school at the University of California to learn more about metallurgy and steel structures.

Once, when she was a girl growing up in the lumber camps of Oregon, Mrs. Lane's father discovered her riding a log raft and vowed that he would move his job if his daughter insisted on being a tomboy. He needn't have been concerned. Though she works all day with brawny men, Mrs. Lane with her neatly waved gray hair and pastel blouses is as much a lady as her father wished her to be.

Today she has one of the hardest jobs in the yard, responsible as she is for seeing that no steel bottlenecks develop. With steel one of the Nation's most critical materials at present she says she has held her breath more than once until she saw the needed ingots come rolling in the yard gate. Mrs. Lane is much amused at the newspaper stories saying that she buys steel as easily as she buys hats. "If only I could get to a store these days to buy a hat," she sighs.

Many of the jobs that women are doing and will do in shipyards have close counterparts in homemaking. Take the Moore Company's new automatic welder, developed by Dr. Harry Kennedy of the University of California. It requires almost the same faculties for operation as does a vacuum sweeper and sewing machine. One worker steers the seam welder as he would a sewing machine, while another follows along with a suction hose to sweep up and reclaim the excess welding material.

Women are not yet operating the automatic welder, which Dr. Kennedy says does work 20 times as fast as the old-fashioned welder, but there is no reason why they cannot.

Women at the Moore Yard work seven days straight, then get the eighth day off, no matter what day of the week it may be.

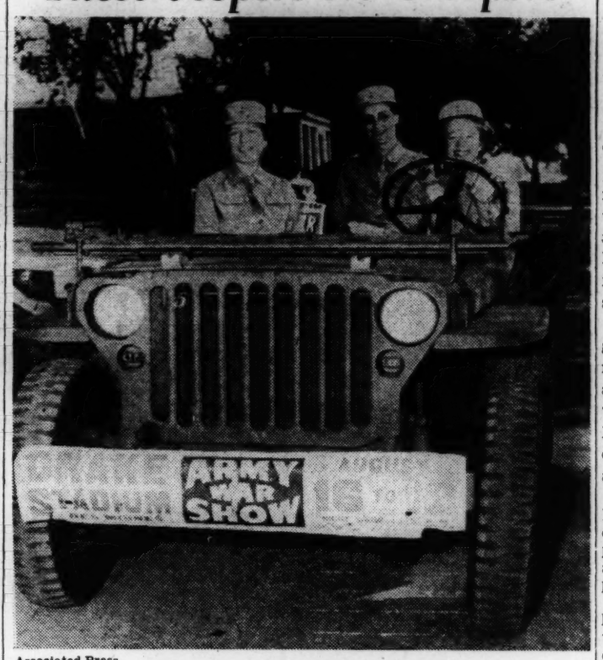
Joseph A. Moore, Chairman of the Board at Moore Dry Dock, says that the work of the 100 women taken on in the yards in the last six weeks have been "quite satisfactory." Whereas today only about 1 per cent of the yard's employees are women, Mr. Moore expects the proportion to rise to 10 per cent before many months.

Most of the girls who have taken jobs say they have done so because they are contributing something tangible to the Nation's war effort. The 95-cent-an-hour wage rate for shipyard beginners is also a consideration, they frankly admit.

In World War I the Moore Yards hired no women except to replace a few draftsmen but men weren't taken away to the front then in such numbers as they are now, Mr. Moore explained.

At first women, he admits, are a little frightened of the naked flame that plays around a welder or burner but with the proper protective clothing and training at feeding it they soon become as accustomed to it as to the gas stove at home.

These Jeepers No Creepers



Associated Press

WAACS Get First Jeep Ride

It all happened recently at the Army War Show at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in a jeep lent by the service. It may have been rough, but the car was in good hands as Lillian Garrick, the driver, who once ran a conditioning school in Hollywood for movie stars, also in 1932 drove an ambulance for the Chinese Government and therefore knew just what she was about. With her are two officer candidates, Mrs. Miriam Hawthorne of Miami, Fla., and Mrs. Ollie Hutto of Columbia, S. C., left to right, respectively.

Navy Returns Cable Plant To Its Owners

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP)—The General Cable Corporation plant, which manufactures equipment for the nation's armed forces, was returned to private management yesterday by Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, who had been in charge under Presidential order since last Friday.

President Roosevelt ordered government control terminated on recommendation of the Navy and a short time later Admiral Bowen turned the plant back to Dwight R. G. Palmer, President of General Cable. The Admiral and two aides left a few minutes later.

In Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said the Government's action in taking over the plant was in no way occasioned by any fault on the part of the company. He added:

"I hope this incident will bring home to war workers everywhere the necessity for discipline and order in the face of the enemy and recognition that the War Labor Board is the umpire in industrial disputes."

In a statement issued after relinquishing control, Admiral Bowen said:

"The realization by the employees of the plant that their stoppage of war production was giving aid and comfort to the enemy made possible the termination of government operation and averted the possibility of grave consequences."

The Navy took over operations when 1,000 strikers, members of the American Federation of Labor's Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, voted to continue a four-day walkout in protest over a War Labor Board decision refusing to grant them pay raises. The strike, which was not sanctioned by the union, caused a complete shutdown of the plant.

The strike ended the day the Navy took command and the workers returned under the same conditions that prevailed under company management.

The workers voted Tuesday night against further production interruption during the war and asked that the plant be returned to the company. It was on this vote that Admiral Bowen recommended withdrawal of the Navy.

Admiral Bowen said that six hours after the Navy moved in, normal production was resumed, "thereby fully accomplishing the only objective of the original possession order."

In giving control back to Mr. Palmer, Admiral Bowen said:

"The Navy appreciates the splendid co-operation and assistance of the Corporation's executive and management staffs."

Mr. Palmer replied:

"The General Cable Corporation is deeply grateful for the Navy's accomplishment and a job well done."

Vichy Claims Raid On Dieppe Attempt At a Second Front

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 21 (AP)—On the scecond day after the Allied raid on Dieppe, Vichy still was pouring out accounts and explanations and holding press conferences on the subject, which continued to occupy the main place in all French newspapers.

The conferences were to support the official position, taken since yesterday afternoon, that the landing really was an effort to start a second front which failed after "ten months of careful preparation."

There was a seeming contradiction of a previous assertion that it was a "hastily improvised" response to an ultimatum from Russia's Premier Joseph Stalin.

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's Emissary to Paris, came here to give French newspapermen an account of the battle as given to him by the German High Command.

He said the Allies had "three or four divisions" aboard ships in addition to the one which landed.

Meanwhile, it was announced that 11 more French civilians had perished of wounds, bringing the battle's civilian list to 36 at Dieppe and 11 elsewhere.

Damage to Dieppe was declared to be great.

It was disclosed that Chief of State Philippe Pétain and chief of Government Pierre Laval had sent felicitations to the City.

'Double Service' For Negroes Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A series of meetings with Negro employees are being conducted throughout the South by James H. Purdy, Jr., field representative of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., for the purpose of improving employer-employee relations and to teach employees to make their services more valuable.

Tuskegee has sponsored "good will" meetings here and in similar Southern cities for the past three years, but they have been limited to hotel employees. This year gatherings will include workers engaged in many other types of work.

The Tuskegee representative explained the importance—and frequently the necessity—of doubling service because of the war, and that Negroes are also urged to double the amount they are investing in war bonds and stamps.

Government Officials Seek To Prevent Aluminum Strike

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21 (AP)—Government officials struggled today to head off a strike vote by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Aluminum Workers of America over the National War Labor Board's rejection of a demand for a general wage increase in the industry while they sought a peaceful solution.

A conference of 20 local union representatives from seven big plants of the Aluminum Company of America, employing 32,000 workers, was to convene for a third meeting this afternoon.

It was expected to consider formally the plea of Charles R. Ward, commissioner of the Conciliation Division of the United States Department of Labor, that no further strike steps be taken until he had explored the possibilities of a settlement.

Mr. Ward's request came after Lieut. Col. George E. Strong of the Army Air Corps had described the acute danger of a work stoppage in aluminum.

Two representatives of the War Production Board also were in attendance at the hotel where the meetings, which began Aug. 19, have been held.

The delegates were scheduled first today to hear the explanations of the NWLB concerning the wage decision. The opinions were airmailed from Washington last night.

The union had asked a dollar-a-day wage increase.

The Labor Board's majority and concurring opinions in the wage case stated it found the aluminum workers' straight-time hourly earnings on a company-wide basis had jumped an average of 15.8 per cent between January, 1941, and May, 1942. That compared with a cost-of-living increase of 15 per cent in the same period, the report said.

The aluminum workers' union represents employees in the ALCOA plants in New Kensington, Pa., Detroit, Edgewater, N. J., Alcoa, Tenn., Bauxite, Ark, Badin, N. C., and Bridgeport-Fairfield, Conn. The decision also affected workers in Cleveland and Garwood, N. J., represented by the C. I. O. die casters' union and the Vernon, Calif., plant represented by the auto workers' union.

Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (AP) — A Chrysler Corporation spokesman said today 475 American Federation of Labor construction workers stopped work at the Detroit tank arsenal this morning on orders of Ed Thal, Secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council.

H. L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President, said, "This is sabotage against the Government of the United States just as much as willfully holding up the production of war material or willfully destroying war material."

Mr. Weckler said Mr. Thal had threatened to call off the job all A. F. of L. men employed on expansion of the tank plant unless a subcontractor handling installation of paint booths and ovens fired Congress of Industrial Organizations employees and hired 40 A. F. of L. members to do the work.

Increase Denied

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The National War Labor Board after denying a general wage increase in the Aluminum Company of America dispute because employees' straight-time hourly earnings, on a company-wide basis, has increased an average of 15.8 per cent between January, 1941, and May, 1942, compared with a cost of living increase of 15 per cent in that period, denied a general increase to 1,137 employees at the American Magnesium Company's Buffalo, N. Y., plant because their wages had risen 14.9 per cent in the same period.

The four labor members of the NWLB dissented from both wage decisions. Two of them, Thomas Kennedy and Emil Rieve, wrote a dissenting opinion saying the board majority did not apply its wage stabilization formula "in a just and equitable manner" and had not given due consideration to the inequalities between the wages in the American Magnesium and those of other plants in the industry.

The NWLB excluded the Cleveland plant of the Aluminum Company of America from the maintenance of union membership provisions. The order said a representative of the Board would be appointed "to study the unsatisfactory relations of the company and the union at the Cleveland plant, and that his report shall be a basis for a more informed determination by the Board concerning the issue of union security and more harmonious relations between the company and the union in this plant."

Walkout at Vernon

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP)—Three hundred men walked off the job yesterday at the Vernon plant of the Aluminum Company of America, engaged in war production. Union representatives described the stoppage as unauthorized.

William Holzhauer, plant manager, declined to make a statement.

Canadian Steel

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, Aug. 21 (AP)—C. H. Millard, Canadian National Director of the United Steel Workers of America—C. I. O.—said last night any prospect of averting a major stoppage in at least a large part of Canada's basic steel industry is slender indeed."

Mr. Millard said in a statement he would appeal to Prime Minister Mackenzie King on behalf of 4,000 steel workers of Sault Ste. Marie and as many more in Sydney, Nova Scotia, to bring about without delay a "satisfactory and equitable solution of this most acute problem."

The Steel Workers of the Algoma Steel Corporation plant here and of the Dominion Steel Company at Sydney, he said "are no longer willing to have their rights as citizens or their needs as workers ignored."

Louisville Strike

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21 (AP) Although Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders claimed a majority of the Reynolds metals company, employees here still were absent from their jobs today. Company and American Federation of Labor officials declared the strike at the firm's Louisville plants was ended last night.

The company, which processes aluminum for war industries announced that an "undetermined number" of strikers had lost their jobs automatically when they failed to return to work yesterday and were considered to have "quit without notice."

Joseph D. Cannon, regional C. I. O. director, said Reynolds employees stopped work Tuesday because a C. I. O. plant chairman had been discharged "for no good reason."

Against Freezing

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the 15th annual Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention yesterday went on record against job freezing. The convention also voted concurrence in the executive board's report opposing freezing of wages.

Weak Wine Only Near Army Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board has instructed 42 wine licensees in the vicinity of Camp Pickett, at Blackstone, to discontinue selling wine of an alcoholic volume of more than 14 per cent to soldiers in uniform.

The step was taken on the complaint of Col. D. John Markey, post commandant, that the high-volume wine was causing a great deal of drunkenness among the soldiers in training there.

It is illegal to sell the high-volume wine for on-premise consumption, but previously there had been nothing to prevent its sale for consumption elsewhere. After Dec. 31, it will be illegal to sell the high-proof wine except in State liquor stores.

Coming September 23

Fall Fashions

For WARTIME WARDROBES

Because Government regulations have brought about changes in clothing design, fall fashions are big news to men and women. The Christian Science Monitor has gathered this news into a special section on Fall Fashions for Wartime Wardrobes, bringing you coast-to-coast reports, with photographs to show what a superlative job the American designers have done. Advertisements of local merchants as well as national advertisers will appear in the section, to help Monitor readers plan their purchases.

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Armies of Jews and Arabs Proposed in U. S. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Mobilization of the tremendous but unused fighting strength of the Arab-speaking and Jewish worlds of the Near East is being urged in the United States Senate.

Showing a sudden interest in the necessity of enrolling all available resources against the Axis, the Senate has been told that a Jewish army of 100,000 fanatically anti-Nazi soldiers could be raised over night in Palestine. The Senate also has been told that the Arab world could be swung wholeheartedly against an enemy that threatens Mohammedanism as much as it does Christianity.

At the same time, the highest American legislative body has heard one of its own members strongly rebuked for having advanced a proposal embarrassing to the United States' British allies.

A number of the most influential Democrats and Republicans have rebuked Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina for his announced purpose of introducing legislation doing "something about helping India to attain complete independence."

The North Carolinian, who in the past has been more outspoken in his denunciation of the British than he has of the totalitarian dictatorships, was accused by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority leader, of irresponsibility and of hampering the United Nations' war effort by stirring up difficult questions.

The appeal to recognize the Moslems as valuable potential allies came from Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida. He reviewed for the Senate's benefit both the cruelties of the Italians in Libya and Albania and the fierce fighting qualities of the Arab.

"The Arab is a passionate lover of freedom," Senator Pepper declared. "He can easily perceive that Hitler is the foe of freedom everywhere and that he would have the scantiest respect for Arab liberties."

Senator Pepper quoted a widely known Moslem author and intellectual as saying that "most of our Moslem people in the Near and Middle East see only unmitigated evil in Naziism," and as declaring that the Moslems "are well aware that if Germany should overwhelm their countries it would mean annihilation of their religious, political and economic life."

Senator Pepper pointed out that the treatment of the Mohammedan Senussi in Libya had been so terrible that between 1911 and 1932 at least one-half of Libya's population had been murdered directly or indirectly.

"Moslems the world over will never forget what—Italian General Rodolfo—Graziani had done to the Senussi Arabs," the Senator predicted.

"Last year several thousand Senussi tribesmen, who had been compelled to wear the hated Italian uniform, were taken prisoner by the Allied forces. To a man they asked to be allowed to fight against the Fascists.

"They were given British uniforms and became free Arabs fighting for the Allied cause, the cause of the free nations, which is the Arab cause.

"The Arabs know that the Atlantic Charter is the best guaranty that their freedom and independence will be guaranteed. They know that the United Nations, following their inevitable victory, will help the peoples of the Near East in every way possible."

The plea for immediate use of the strongly pro-Allied Jews in Palestine came from Senator Edwin C. Johnson, (D) of Colorado,, who warned that the situation in the Near East was critical and that, since Hitler's weak spot seemed to be a shortage of manpower, the United Nations should tip the scales further through the establishing of a Jewish army.

In an address originally given in Chicago under the auspices of the Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews, and later introduced into the Congressional Record, Senator Johnson declared that "a great number of Commando troops of the utmost zeal and physical fitness, tough and acclimatized, could be quickly organized if a Jewish army were formed in the Middle East.

"Fighting as members of a Jewish army, Jews from Palestine and the Middle East could provide all the necessary basic equipment, the spirit, the quickness of wit, the desperation of men fighting to save their homes from a bestial enemy, and in many cases the actual guerrilla experience in the Arab rebellion immediately before the war.

"Beside these Jewish Commando forces there would be a great reserve of Jewish fighters for other military assignments," Senator Johnson continued. "The Committee for a Jewish Army has presented figures and arguments which seem to give reasonable and sober grounds for believing that if properly organized, the recruiting power of a Jewish army would enlist immediately 100,000 armed soldiers in the Middle East."

Text of Roosevelt Promise To Mete Axis Retribution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — The text of a statement in which President Roosevelt today promised retribution for Axis crimes in occupied countries:

The Secretary of State recently forwarded to me a communication signed by the Ambassador of the Netherlands and the Ministers of Yugoslavia and Luxemburg on behalf of the Governments of Belgium, Greece, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the French National Committee in London, calling attention to the barbaric crimes against civilian populations which are being committed in occupied countries, particularly on the continent of Europe.

In this communication, attention was invited to the declaration signed in London on Jan. 13, 1942, by the representatives of nine governments whose countries are under German occupation. This declaration affirmed that acts of violence thus perpetrated against the civilian populations are at variance with accepted ideas concerning acts of war and political offenses as these are understood by civilized nations; stated that the punishment, through the channel of organized justice, of those guilty and responsible for these crimes is one of the principal war aims of the contracting governments; and recorded the determination of the contracting governments in a spirit of international solidarity to see to it that those guilty and responsible, whatever their nationality, are handed over to justice and tried and that the sentences pronounced are carried out.

The communication which I have just received from the chiefs of mission of the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Luxemburg states that these acts of oppression and terror have taken proportions and forms giving rise to the fear that as the defeat of the enemy countries approaches, the barabaric and unrelenting character of the occupational regime will become more marked and may even lead to the extermination of certain populations.

As I stated on Oct. 25, 1941:

The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality. Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent learned from the last war the persons. Those who would "collaborate" with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning.

The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their "lebensraum" and "new order" by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before. These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win. Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution.

The Government of the United States has been aware for some time of these crimes. Our Government is constantly receiving additional information from dependable sources and it welcomes reports from any trustworthy source which would assist in keeping our growing fund of information and evidence up to date and reliable.

The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and in Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts.

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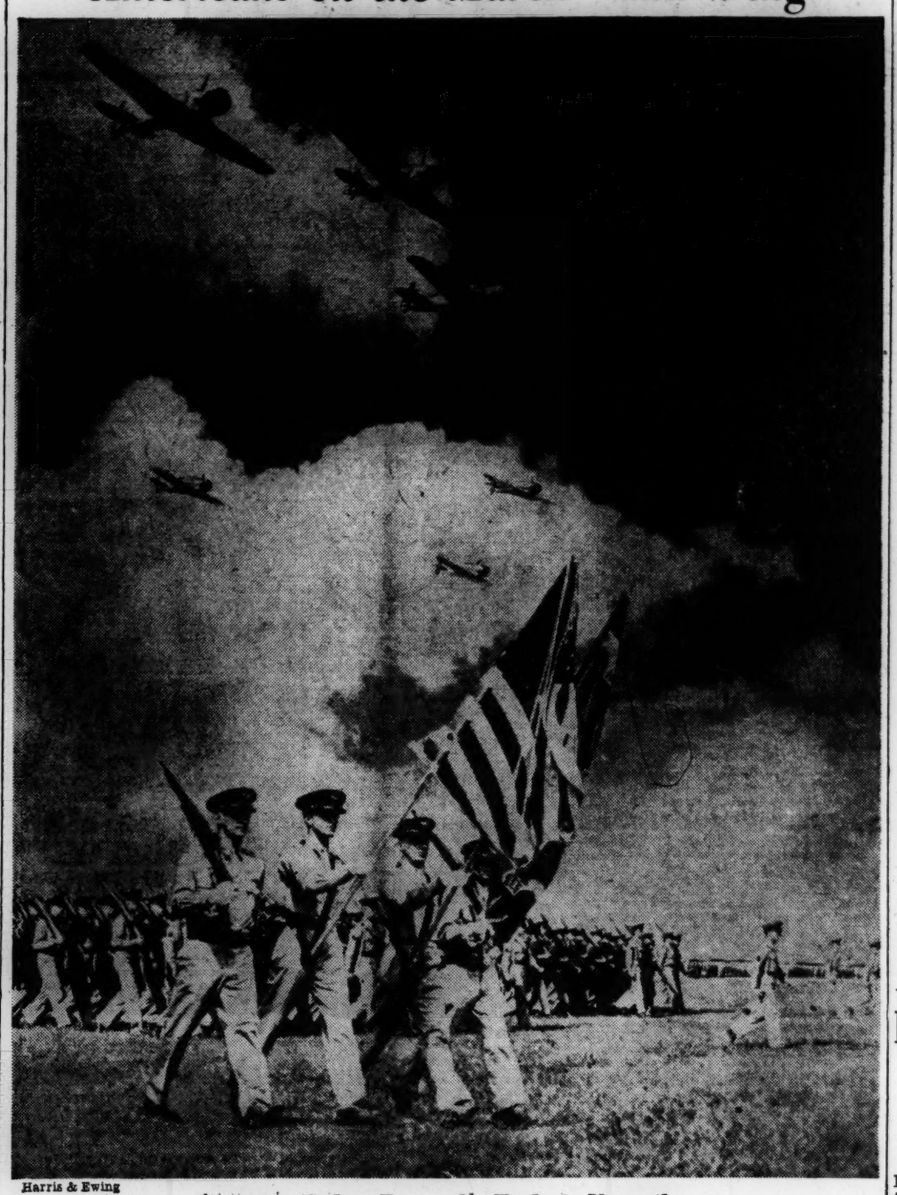

Harris & Ewing

Aviation Cadets Prove the Eagle is Versatile

Cadets of the Army Air Forces pass in review at headquarters of the Southeast Training Center, Maxwell Field, Ala. With colors flying and advanced training planes in formation overhead, these men symbolize the growing power of the United States in the air. The cadets shown marching are in the preflight pilot stage where they learn the fundamentals of Army life while undergoing vigorous physical training. The planes are being flown by cadets almost ready to receive their wings.

Brazil Ships To Get Convoy From Now On

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 21 (AP) —President Vargas announced that henceforth Brazilian merchantmen moving through the usual sea lanes would be convoyed by Navy and Air Force "in co-operation with the United States Navy and Air Force."

The Chief Executive made his announcement to 8,000 members of the Maritime Workers Front, massed outside Guanabara Palace, promising them "co-ordinated efforts will assure non-repetition of the acts of aggression of which we have been the victims."

The decision to establish a convoy system followed swiftly the disclosure that Axis submarines had sunk antother Brazilian vessel—the small coastwise steamer Jacy—bringing to six the number destroyed in recent days with a loss of about 600.

Dispatches from Fortaleza on the northern slope of the Brazilian "bulge" indicated today that a United States plane had sunk another Axis submarine off the Brazilian coast—the third undersea raider reported sunk in these waters in recent days.

United States fliers were credited with one of the two previous sinkings. At least two other submarines have been reported attacked and two others sighted since last week end.

Further details have been disclosed on a United States naval pilot's destruction of one of the U-boats blamed for the sinking of five Brazilian ships last week.

Lieut.-Commander Jack Lacey, flying an amphibian B-3-PC American Navy bomber, sighted the submarine on the surface with about 10 of the crew on deck. He dived and managed to arrive over the enemy with a surprise machine-gun attack that bowled two or three of the crew into the water as the rest rushed across the deck for the conning tower.

Then the sub attempted a crash-dive and Lacey let go four bombs, all of which struck squarely on the target. The U-boat listed, rose to the surface and then sank.

Argentine Gesture

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 21 (AP)—Both Houses of the Argentine Legislature observed a one-minute silence yesterday in tribute to Brazilians lost in the sinking of Brazilian ships by Axis U-boats.

Radical Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, author of the resolution urging a break in relations with the Axis, told the Chamber that "recently I said here that the war which is involving the world is knocking at the door of American ports."

"With the sinking of Brazilian ships the war has broken through the doors of the South American continent."

'The Kid' Soars Again

TWENTYNINE PALMS, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—He soared to stardom as "the kid." Now he's soaring again. The air forces today announced the graduation of Jackie Coogan as a glider pilot, with the rank of Staff Sergeant.

Casting Maneuvers Numerous In 'For Whom the Bell Tolls'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif

At least from the standpoint of casting, Paramount's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" seems about to rival Mr. Selznick's "Gone With the Wind," of green memory. The replacement of Vera Zorina by Ingrid Bergman recently, after the latter had worked about two days at the Sonora, Calif., location of the picture, was only the latest in a series of casting maneuvers that have been going on for something like two years.

When the company bought Ernest Hemingway's book for more than $100,000, with an additional royalty to be paid on a basis of the number of copies of the book sold, speculation as to casting had been going on for some time.

* * *

Mr. Hemingway and Gary Cooper, who is in the chief male role, are friends of long standing, and it was understood from the first that Cooper was to have the part of Robert Jordan; but extensive tests were made also of Macdonald Carey, Rod Cameron, Robert Preston, Philip Terry, Stirling Hayden, Joel McCrea, and Ray Milland, among others.

So with the part of Maria. Hemingway announced at once that he favored Ingrid Bergman for the role. But the studio had not yet begun to test. In succession it tested Annabella (for whom Hemingway had also put in a word), Frances Farmer, Luise Rainer, Paulette Goddard, Vivien Leigh, and Barbara Stanwyck. It then called in and tested Madelaine Le Beau, Cecilia Callejo, Esther Fernandez, Betty Field, Susan Hayward, Barbara Britton, and Vera Zorina.

Miss Zorina, who had been signed for a long-term contract by the studio, and was slated to become one of its major stars, was finally chosen. For her final test she had submitted to having her hair cut to within two inches of her head to fit the description of the Hemingway heroine. Now apparently because Director Sam Wood came finally to believe that she was not the type for the role, she has been replaced by Miss Bergman, who is already at the Sierra location.

In time the role of Pilar was cast, first in the press, then at the studio. This role was won by Katina Paxinou, the Greek dramatic actress, who is reported to be turning in a sensational performance. It is Mme. Paxinou's first picture. After a long career on the Greek stage, she went to England just before the outbreak of war, after refusing an offer to appear in Berlin.

Having lived through many months of the aerial bombardment of London, during which she acted as a nurse to the evacuated French, she started for the United States, only to be torpedoed in the North Atlantic and returned to a Scottish port. She comes to Hollywood after having acted on the London stage in Ibsen's "Ghosts," and in New York in "Hedda Gabler."

* * *

The daughter of Basil Constantopoulos, a wealthy grain broker of Piraeus, she studied music in youth, then switched to the theater, played with the Cottopouli stock company in Athens for two and a half years, finally joining the newly formed Royal Theater under Fotos Politis. She has played in revivals of Greek classical drama both at home and in England, and in 1930 toured the United States. She introduced modern American drama to the Greek theater, and she and her husband, Alexander Minotis, have been called the Lunt and Fontanne of their native land.

No mention of a Sam Wood production these late years would be complete without additional mention of William Cameron (Bill) Menzies, art director extraordinary, who has designed all the director's recent pictures. From the day when he designed Douglas Fairbanks' "Thief of Bagdad" to the present, every picture to which Mr. Menzies has set his hand has borne the unmistakable impress of his style and taste.

No mere art director, or designer of sets, Mr. Menzies literally designs and projects upon sketch paper every act of every actor in a picture before it goes before the cameras, and in this way he has given exceptional unity and finish to his pictures.

N. Y. Central Trains Women Ticket Sellers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Fourteen young women are being trained in Grand Central Terminal to serve as ticket sellers for the New York Central System, augmenting the present sales organization and replacing men called to the colors, F. H. Baird, General Passenger Traffic Manager, announced today.

"The young women," Mr. Baird said, "were selected on the basis of personality, enthusiasm, experience in contacting people, and general educational background."

Representing a departure from the former practice of hiring only men, the girls will fill in at ticket windows on the lower level of Grand Central Terminal, and as they gain in experience will move to the main upper-level ticket windows.

Found Army Drawings Of Only Nominal Worth

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (AP) —A statement by the Army said drawings found in San Pablo of "so-called coastal guns and other weapons were examined by the Army and were found to be nothing more than routine training charts of a Browning machine gun and an automatic rifle."

Such charts, the statement said, are readily available to college and high school R. O. T. C. units.

Sheriff John A. Miller said at Martinez Aug. 19 that a nine-year-old boy had found the charts in the basement of a residence.

Roosevelt Assails Conflict in Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to heads of Government agencies and departments directing them to refrain from public debate criticizing each other and controversy over policy questions follows:

In dealing with the many complex war problems which we face today, it is unavoidable that there be wide differences of opinion between agencies of the Federal Government—opinions sincerely and honestly held. However, too often in recent months, responsible officials of the Government have made public criticism of other agencies of the Government; and have made public statements based either on inadequate information or on failure to appreciate all the aspects of a complex subject which is only partially within their jurisdiction.

This is inadvisable at any time. But in times of war it is particularly contrary to public policy. It contributes only to the confusion of the public, which naturally does not know what to believe on an involved issue when it gets different stories on successive days from officials of equal standing, though not necessarily of equal understanding.

Such divergencies, especially when coupled, as they often are, with express or implied criticisms of other officials are a direct and serious handicap to the prosecution of the war. Officials divert to quarrels with each other the time and energy they ought to be devoting to fighting the enemy.

Confusing to the Public

The people, confused by these contradictory voices, are apt to obtain the false impression that the Government as a whole is uncertain as to its objectives and general method and that it does not know its job.

This feeling is of course pounced upon, exploited, and intensified by opponents of our war effort. Our enemies use this raw material of discord provided for them by men who ought to be making trouble for the enemy and not for one another.

One of the duties prescribed for the Office of War Information is the co-ordination of war informational activities of all federal departments and agencies, for the purpose of assuring an accurate and consistent flow of war information to the public and the world at large and for the added purpose of eliminating conflict and confusion among the departments and agencies of the Government in the matter of their public relations.

Elmer Davis, Director of this office, tells me that so far as written statements from departments and agencies are concerned, very satisfactory progress toward this objective is being made. But, he points out that the attainment of the objective is being gravely hampered by verbal statements dealing with matters touching more than one department or agency made by high officials in press conferences and elsewhere,—statements which do not contribute either to the accuracy or the consistency of public information.

Playing Into Enemy's Hands

In a recent report to me on this situation, Mr. Davis makes a statement which should be emphasized: "The enemy is constantly at work trying to undermine public confidence in the Government; why should members of that government help him along by undermining it themselves?"

Where honest differences of opinion exist no one would propose to suppress them. Nor would anyone attempt to interfere with the free use by every public official of the normal process of information to the public and press. But it is no solution to a controverted question to argue it out in public. If the agencies would refrain from resorting to public debate of this kind they would have a good deal more time to attend to their business, and the nation would have a good deal more assurance that that business was being done right.

These differences between agencies often deal with matters of fact which can be harmonized by fuller investigation, or questions of policy which should be adjusted by conference between the agencies or by reference to me as the responsible head of the Government. Disagreements either as to fact or policy should not be publicly aired, but are to be submitted to me by the appropriate heads of the conflicting agencies. The policy of the Government should be announced by me, as the responsible head thereof. Disagreements as to facts can be resolved, if necessary, by investigations and surveys directed by me.

Will you please see to it that your particular department and its various bureaus and divisions comply with these instructions.

I am sending an identical letter to the responsible head of each department and agency of the Federal Government.

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Democrats Choose Bennett For Governor of New York

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—John J. Bennett, Jr., New York State Attorney General, was nominated for Governor of New York over James M. Mead, junior Senator from the Empire State, by a vote of 623 to 393 at the Democratic State Convention here yesterday afternoon. The nomination was then made unanimous on a resolution introduced by Michael J. Kennedy, Chief of Tammany Hall.

The Bennett nomination represents a victory by the conservative wing of the Democratic Party in President Roosevelt's home State of the New Deal and was engineered by James A. Farley, State Chairman, who twice led the party nationally to victory, with Mr. Roosevelt carrying the banner.

Such a row as the Democratic Party has never had in New York State within the memory of observers was staged at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn yesterday in the contest between the New Deal and Mr. Farley.

The objectives on both sides were control of New York's 47 delegates to the Democratic National Convention in 1944. This, however, was the "news behind the news," the contest being officially for the first place on the State ticket that will go before the voters next November.

The Bennett-Farley forces, in command of the situation, pushed through the following slate to support Mr. Bennett:

Lieutenant Governor — Charles Poletti, present holder of that office.

State Comptroller—Joseph V. O'Leary, American Labor Party member, also a renomination.

Attorney General—Solicitor General Henry Epstein.

Representatives-at-Large—Representative Matthew J. Merritt of Queens, and Mrs. Florda D. Johnson, Syracuse, picked to succeed Representative Caroline O'Day, who has been ill. The lineup gave New York City five of the candidates, Mrs. Johnson being the exception.

Illinois G. O. P. Stand

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21 (AP) — Illinois Republicans at their state convention yesterday adopted a fall election platform advocating that United States postwar commitments be limited to "such world adjustments as will forever protect and sustain our American republic."

State G. O. P. leaders said the platform's sole reference to world adjustments was a rejection of a proposal by Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, that the Party make definite commitments against a return to anything like isolationism.

The convention also indorsed the record of Senator C. Wayland Brooks "in every particular."

Heads Bond Sales In Country's Schools

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21 (AP)—Dr. Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of Instruction of public schools at St. Louis, announced last night he had asked for a leave of absence without pay to accept a position as National Director of Sales of War Savings Stamps and Bonds in the schools throughout the country for the Treasury Department.

Dr. Anderson disclosed he had received a telegram Wednesday night from Peter H. Odegaard, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., urging him to come to Washington and accept the post.

Dr. Anderson, who is President of the American Association of School Administrators, receives $12,000 a year as Superintendent of Instruction. It was understood the war position would pay $8,000 a year.

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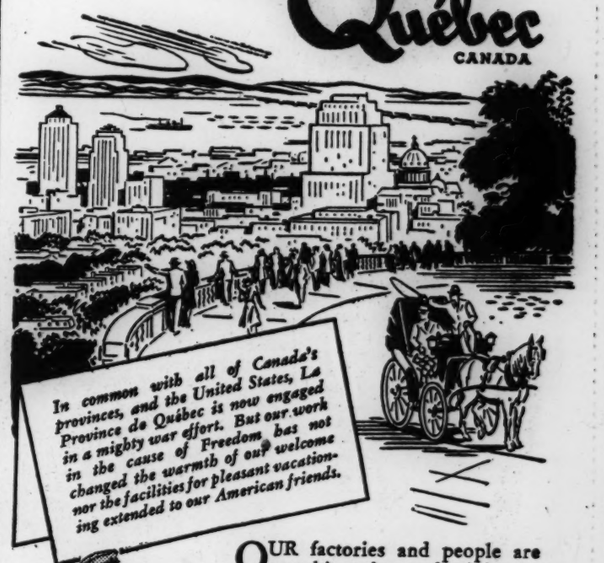

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QUÉBEC CANADA

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, August 21, 1942

Prayer and Industry Key to Courageous Career of Mary McLeod Bethune

By Dorothy R. Scoville

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vital, energetic Mary McLeod Bethune, who began life in a South Carolina clay-chinked cabin and marches on today as one of America's greatest Negro leaders, has only a two-word answer to explain it all. Simple, sound, plain American words. Religion and industry. They are, she firmly believes, the upward starting point of her people. She recommends them to all people.

For 35 years this amazing, undauntable woman has been stubbornly intent on fostering interracial understanding and good will. Fearlessly she has faced hatred, prejudice, intolerance. Calmly she declares that whatever she has accomplished has been in answer to prayer. Prayer—and hard work.

Her Early Years

Mary McLeod Bethune is President now of Bethune-Cookman College; she is director of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration—but she was born of slave parents, one of 17 children. Her first "book learnin'" came when she was 11 years old and daily trudged four miles down a dusty county road to a Presbyterian mission school. Later she won a scholarship at Scotia Seminary; then she went to State College at Orangeburg, S. C., and on to Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Always she has had a deep, unshakeable faith in God and humanity. Despite hardships and rebuffs she has persistently held to her ideals and shared them with others.

In October of 1904, Mary Bethune, still in her 20's, rented a tiny house "across the tracks" in Daytona Beach, Florida. She had just $1.50 in cash, five homeless youngsters, and a vision of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro Girls. She raised the first payment of five dollars on the present Bethune College site by means of home talent entertainments. For five years the little school struggled for a meager existence. One by one crises were met. Friends rallied to help, and influential white people, including James N. Gamble, aided the hopeful young Negro woman who seemed so intent on keeping her school open.

In July of 1923 the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute was "adopted" by the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Cookman Institute was merged with it, the institution thereupon becoming co-educational and the name being changed to Bethune-Cookman College.

Full Junior College

Today Bethune-Cookman is an accredited junior college specializing in teacher training, and its 32-acre campus displays 14 buildings appraised at approximately a million dollars. There is a regular and summer enrollment of 600 students, a faculty and staff of 32, and 1,800 alumni. Tuition is $60 per year.

Last winter tireless, travel-minded Eleanor Roosevelt jaunted down to attend the 35th anniversary celebration of the college. She spoke to a mixed-color audience of several thousand people. Roland Hayes, Negro singer, sang at the event and prominent educators of both races from many states attended the day's observance.

In the midst of it all Mary McLeod Bethune was humble, hopeful, proud, and triumphant. When rain threatened to scatter the several thousand people, white and black, gathered on the campus to hear the First Lady's words, President Bethune felt the first drops and saw the crowd's attention wavering. She raised her arms.

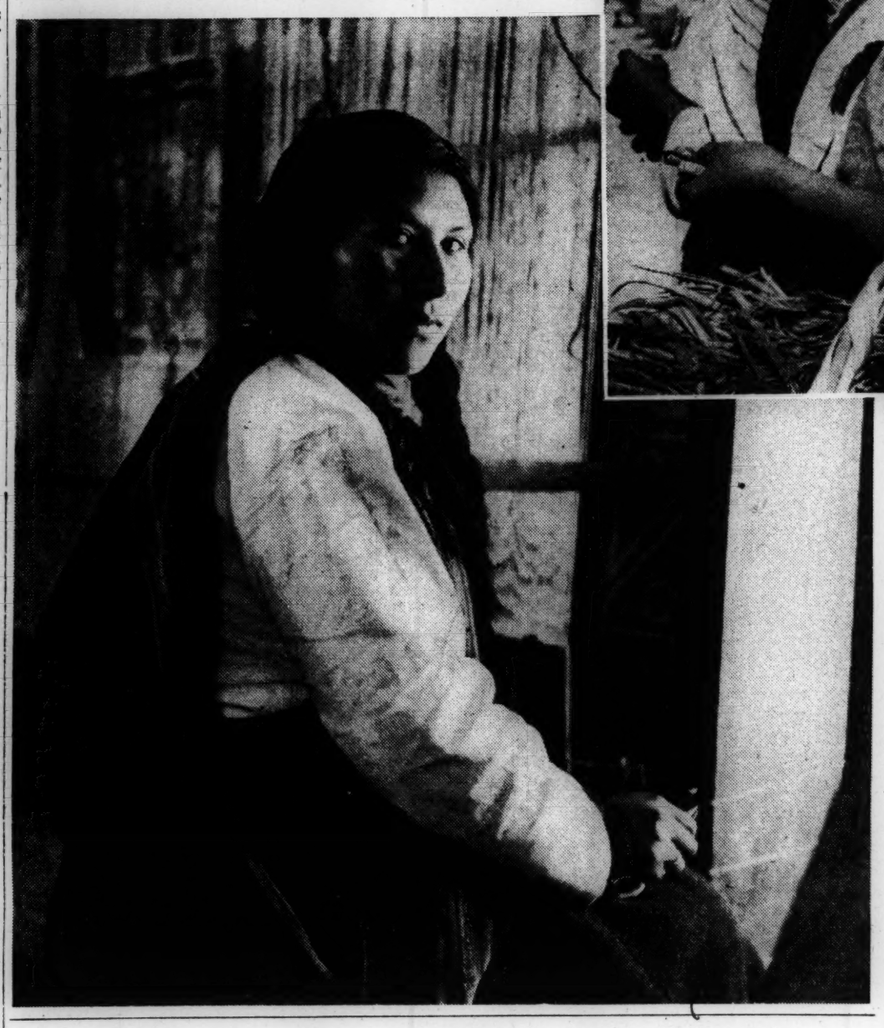
"We've been working for this moment 35 years. It can't be spoiled!" she said. The rain ceased for 10 minutes while Mrs. Roosevelt finished her speech. The deluge came after she and all the rest of the distinguished assemblage got inside.

On Sunday afternoons President Bethune presides over a community program in the college auditorium. The majority of the audience is white. There is no color line in seating arrangements, and President Bethune usually points this out with pride.

"Twenty years ago it wouldn't have been possible," she says. "Now we even have student conferences right here on the campus, when groups come from white colleges to meet our boys and girls, and to talk over interracial problems." Permanent good will, believes Mary Bethune, is essential to genuine peace, progress, and prosperity. She works constantly to promote that good will. She travels incessantly, has an apparently inexhaustible energy, and keeps in close touch with the "home folks." She likes to walk about the campus and chat with the young people there. She knows their problems and understands them. Analytical, shrewd, and far-seeing, Mary McLeod Bethune cannily keeps a sharp ear to the ground.

Sheer courage has been her staff through all the bitter years of her life. She has met rebuffs and continued undaunted. Once, 100 members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded in full regalia about the campus as a warning to the Negroes that they must not vote. President Bethune quietly ordered her students to light every light in the college and to keep them burning all night. The next day she and all her followers went quietly to the polls and voted, unmolested.

"We must not be content until the average Negro lives in a decent home, makes a living wage and has the common right of every American citizen to work, to move, to live, to worship, to vote, to pursue happiness with freedom of choice," says Crusader Mary McLeod Bethune. And with that goal constantly before her, she keeps an eye on 50,000 Negro young people in the NYA program; takes time to remind her college students they will never get anywhere without God, and fires them with her own tremendous spirit of progress.



▲ Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions

Bolivian Indians—Theirs a Homeland Higher Than Ordinary Clouds

These two pictures of Quechua Indian women on the Altiplano of Bolivia show the transition from immemorial customs of the open plateau and village market to the more domesticated pursuits of a modern home.

The women above eagerly pass from stall to stall buying and selling products of their meager gardens. Yet ancient barter has yielded to the use of money, as shown by the bills grasped in the left hand of the woman carrying a wicker basket.

Catching a snooze in the sun, papoose rides in his accustomed soft carriage, a rear-seat driver who on the whole behaves with admirable good humor. Yet at times he insists on being given a sweet to suckle, or a bright bit of paper to satisfy a native love of color.

Their Costumes Are Brilliant

The costumes of Bolivian women are brilliant in rain-washed reds, mellowed blues, muted yellows, and rich purples. Woven by hand from pure wool to resist the penetrating cold of the thin mountain air at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, their shawls and skirts are made from llama, alpaca, and some sheep wool. They are dyed in a gamut of colors which, as in nature, harmonize.

The tall white hat, mannish and purposeful, is typical. Feminine headgear simply isn't popular among these Indians. Feathers and furbelows and new models every few months do not appeal. More frequent is a black derby—yes, standard black men's derbies—worn even by young girls. Possibly some astute hat salesman sold them the idea years ago that old derbies were the latest, and the market has been brisk ever since!

Some Forsake More Rugged Life

The girl on the left has moved a considerable distance from the wilder, more rugged life of the paramos. Bleak and rock-strewn, the paramos are mountain uplands alternating with bosky tundra and rimmed in by jagged mountain walls of perpetual ice. This girl holds a pair of scissors in her right hand. The house is evidently in town or on a plantation. In no way does it resemble the thatched mud huts of the countryside. There few electric wires or water systems have penetrated. Her hair is neatly in place, and a bobby pin holds it above the forehead. In contrast is the wind-blown and tousled hair of the woman above.

Classic of feature and endowed with a vigor suited to the climate, these women are original South Americans. They are among millions whose emancipation is a challenge for the America to come.

Make the Most of Melons This Season

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's melon time! The season is short, so make the most of it. You'll want to use all varieties when supplies are good and prices are down. Pink, meaty watermelons; pale, cool honeydews; vivid cantaloupes; pinky Persian melons; and sweet honeyballs are on the market as are casaba melons. Though a smaller acreage of cantaloupes was planted this year, there will be increasing supplies as the season advances.

For appetizers and desserts, salads and breakfast fruits, they're as colorful as summer itself. Just be sure they're well chilled and attractively cut, and bring the salt shaker to the table. Delicately flavored honeydew calls for a slice of lemon to pep it up a bit, and a dash of salt and pepper suits the epicure's taste. For pure taste joy, honeydew melon and raspberry ice are natural partners. And vanilla ice cream and a few fresh berries make cantaloupe a dessert good enough to serve when the company comes to dinner.

We also like a melon sundae—ice cream piled into tall parfait glasses and topped with icy cold melon balls of one or more kinds. To make it extra special, heap a few blueberries on the top as a garnish. If you're partying, a "boat" made of a hollowed-out watermelon half and filled with a profusion of summer fruits, is a beauty dish.

Melon Coupe

1½ cups water
¾ cup sugar
3 cups cantaloupe pulp and juice
¼ cup lemon juice
Whipped cream
Cantaloupe balls

Boil sugar and water 5 minutes. Add cantaloupe pulp and juice that have been strained through a sieve. Add lemon juice and freeze. Serve in sherbet glasses with whipped cream and topped with small melon balls.

Melon Salad

1 cup cubed watermelon
1 cup cubed cantaloupe.
1 cup cubed casaba melon
French fruit dressing
Lettuce

Combine all melon cubes with French fruit dressing made with lime juice, chill, and serve in nests of lettuce. Serves 6.

Honeyball Freeze

3 honeyballs
1 pint lime sherbet
½ pint blueberries

Cut honeyballs in half crosswise. Remove seeds and fill centers with sherbet. Place a circle of blueberries around the base of the sherbet, and garnish top with a few berries.

Honeydew Dessert Plate

1 large honeydew melon
1 dozen red plums
Bing cherries

Cut melon into six crosswise slices. Remove seeds. Peel each slice and arrange on a dessert plate. Wash plums, and cut in half, pulling free from stones. Fill center of melon ring with plums, dust with powdered sugar. Group a few bing cherries at the side of the plate. Chill thoroughly. Serves 6.

Melon Ice

1 large honeydew melon
3 tablespoons lemon juice
½ to ¾ cup sugar
2 cups water
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ cup grenadine sirup (non-alcoholic)
½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Cut melon, remove seeds, and scoop out pulp. Place shell in refrigerator. Force pulp through sieve or food mill and add lemon juice. Heat sugar and water to boiling point, add melon and salt and freeze to mushlike consistency. Add grenadine and fold in cream. Freeze until firm. Serve in melon shells garnished with mint leaves. Makes about 2 quarts of ice.

Cantaloupe and Ice Cream

Cut melon crosswise, remove seeds and fill center with ice cream. Use any of the following combinations:

1. Vanilla ice cream and fresh blackberries.
2. Chocolate ice cream.
3. Pineapple ice and cubes of pineapple.
4. Mint sherbet and seedless grapes.
5. Lemon ice, topped with grated lemon rind.

Melon Boats

1 pound seedless grapes
1 honeydew melon
1 egg white
Granulated sugar

Use perfect grapes and cut off little clusters of five or six grapes for each serving. Paint the grapes with unbeaten egg white and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Allow to dry. This frosts the grapes. Cut chilled honeydew melon into 8 lengthwise slices. Fill with frosted grapes. Serves 8.

Melon Pinwheel

1 honeydew melon
6 fresh pears
1 pint red currants, sugared

Cut honeydew melon into six slices, crosswise. Remove seeds and peel. Place on dessert plates. Cut pears into six lengthwise sections, remove core and arrange six pieces of pear spokewise around the melon circle. Place currants in spaces between pear slices. Serve well cnilled. Serves 6.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Delectable Dish Indeed, But—!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the Monitor's own little item on the delights of cold orange soup that prompted my soapbox stand. Cold orange soup—delectable dish indeed, but only, I have found, if one's spouse has as imaginative an appetite as ye food editor's.

Not that I couldn't have foretold B's stand on C. O. S. The culinary side of my married life has been a succession of "No, not THAT!" since the first day I put garlic in the lamb stew.

For B has as conventional an appetite as ever made George Rector throw up his hands in despair. And from what I've gathered in heart-to-heart talks with other wives of my acquaintance, a round 90% of their husbands are just as hopeless.

No cold orange soups for these lads. They want steak and potatoes, and you can leave off all the fancy garnishes, too. Of course, steak isn't quite the most economical of meats, but all those clever little ways of dressing up the cheaper cuts—pungent spices, tempting sauces, etc.,—have all the appeal of a marshmallow salad for the man who knows his steak and likes it often.

Back in the daring months when I used to sneak cinnamon into the apple pie, and mace into the blackberry, I had visions of actually serving some of the recipes I used to clip from magazines, borrow from friends, and copy from the library's store of imported cookbooks. But although chicken cacciatora, shish kebab, and that wonderful-sounding Russian affair of onions and mushrooms in sour cream are still in the back of my mind, they are far from my table. For, as I may have mentioned, B likes his food plain and preferably porterhouse.

Of course I will admit that even he has his more exotic tastes—slack dried hake, a strictly New England product, being the most obvious and least accessible example.

But how about desserts, you say. Men will eat practically anything so long as it's sweet enough. Well, maybe, but apple pie (without nuts or raisins), chocolate ice cream (no mint flavoring), bread pudding (and don't try sticking cranberries in it this time) make cooking too cut-and-dried an affair for the more adventurous spirit.

Oh, well, there's always lunchtime. And those who criticize women for the fancy concoctions they turn up at the all-female noon meals had best hold their peace. After all, it's the only chance we get to have a little fun with our cooking. Pass that frozen fruit salad, Mabel. **Judy**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Packaged Pudding Powders to Sugar Rescue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Packaged pudding powders are coming to the rescue of harassed homemakers whose sugar rations wouldn't stretch to such adequate desserts, if it weren't for their help.

In the first place, the pudding powders are good because they call for milk and are one way of working milk into the day's menu. It goes without saying that they are delicious.

Consider them first as plain puddings, follow the directions on the package and serve them with whipped cream. Serve them with crushed peanut brittle or peppermints crushed as a topping. Garnish plain vanilla pudding with orange marmalade or raspberry jam. Or fold crushed peppermint stick candy into cooled vanilla pudding—you'll find it's good.

Fold chopped nuts into butterscotch pudding, and just for fun add ⅓ cup raisins to the pudding after it thickens, cook six minutes for a new treat! Maybe you know what teammates vanilla pudding powder and bananas make—either in pie, or just in sherbet glasses.

Snowy marshmallows cut into fourths and folded into chocolate pudding will dress up the pudding so that everybody will ask for the recipe. Another trick with chocolate pudding is accomplished with this bit of sleight of hand: Fold ¼ cup cream, whipped and a half cup of toasted coconut into the cool pudding.

The ever-helpful bits of chocolate chips folded into vanilla pudding produce a dessert the children will love. Likely you all know how good puddings are in graham cracker pie shells . . . it's pudding into pie with a twist of the wrist. Butterscotch and graham pie shells make a particularly appetizing combination. I don't need to tell you what good cake filling any of the pudding powders will make—not in this day when cake fillings that call for sugar are next to impossible. But just in case you haven't heard, you follow the usual recipe except that you cut down the milk content to 1½ cups. Split the cake layers and spread on the cooled filling.

Get set for the latest news flash. Add grated orange rind to vanilla pudding. Garnish with orange sections for goodness sake! From now on the show is yours. If you try, you can devise a lot of new tricks yourself. **B. O. P.**

Anita Wall Finds New Happiness In 'The Land of the Free'

By Flora W. Hoffmann

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On mid-Broadway of New York City, in the neighborhood of supermarkets, last-run picture houses, popular-priced lingerie and hat shops, the prowling walker is suddenly stopped. He blinks his eyes and wonders if he sees aright, or if in his aimless wandering, he has come upon fairyland. He is looking in the window that is the front of a tiny shop—so gay, so alive with goodies, arranged with such an artistic touch that it does not seem quite real.

The window is part of the shop itself and has as a background for its dainty, delectable candies and little cakes that make your mouth water just to look at them, an exquisite bridal veil of handmade Brussels lace.

In the long-ago, when little girls still curled up at fireplaces, there was a charming story called "Behind the White Brick." The little girl sitting before the old brick, smoked-up fireplace, dreaming daydreams, suddenly saw a white brick in the fireplace. She got up and pulled at it. It readily yielded and she peeked in the opening and lo, she saw a beautiful garden with a princess walking in it—and so she went through the opening and then came a wonderful story.

Just so, when you look through this window into the shop, you find a lovely princess and an unusual story.

The "princess" in the shop has dancing eyes, coal-black hair with an intriguing streak of gray, and a gay smile. Hers has been a rich life lived with much joy and sadness, but always vividly—for she is the famous Anita Wall, the sweetheart singer of Berlin, whose lyrics were played by hundreds of orchestras of all Europe. Her phonograph records mounted in sales to 50,000 of one number.

Listened Through the Floor

And here is her story. At the age of six she knew she loved music — dramatic music — better than anything else in the world. She lived with her parents in a large apartment house and in the other wing of the house, lived the world-known Dr. Besl, conductor of the Royal Opera of Berlin, which is comparable to our Metropolitan. She had a little friend who lived directly above Dr. Besl's apartment and she would go to this friend's home and lie on the floor for hours, with her ear to the floor to hear every note of his playing and to hear him rehearse the members of his orchestra. The good Doctor learning of this, gave the child a never-to-be-forgotten thrill by sending her to the opera "Mignon." It was then that she decided definitely to be a "star." Her first appearance was at a party given for her father, singing a song especially written for the occasion.

This was fine, and then she was given an audition by the great Thila Plaichinger, the glorious singer of "Walküre" roles, who said "Her voice is magnificent, her dramatic talent intelligent" and predicted for her a great opera career. But Daddy said—"No! My child shall not go on the stage. She shall marry a nice man and be a proper wife and mother."

Prince Charming Comes Along

So, at 21 she was married to the nice man that Daddy wanted—a man of social standing, of great wealth and business position. He manufactured canned goods, marzipan, sirups, and such luxuries and, as a small side-issue, had 660 goody shops in Berlin and its suburbs.

He gave his young bride the surroundings her beauty and talents merited . . . a lovely home and gardens, and the home soon became the gathering place of the celebrities of the day. There also came along a little daughter.

Among the celebrities was Professor Struckgold, the great teacher of voice. He was much amused when the charming, gay, wealthy young society woman asked him to teach her. He frankly told her that while he would hear her sing, he knew he would not take her, because he could give his time only to serious-minded persons who had real talent. She sang, he heard, she conquered. He took her at once, but instead of opera, he led her to dramatic singing of the more popular type.

The radio was beginning to ask for real talent and was discriminating about it, too. Her social position and her beauty always assured a courteous reception, and so she was given an audition. She left her first audition with an important contract and sang to the public eight days later, bringing forth a sheaf of messages of congratulation from all over Europe. Hers was a voice of joy and laughter. It was the year 1931 and even then laughter was treasured in Europe, for one did not know how long it would last.

Success in Opera

From her radio work, she was called to make records and to do specially-written songs for orchestras. Now came the fulfillment of her long-hoped-for, and great ambition—the opera stage. She sang Prince Orlovsky in "Fledermaus" without rehearsal, without stage training, but with such finesse that she was kept at it, until that fatal year of 1933, when the government changed.

Anita saw the coming storm and came to America for just a trip and here made connections that prepared a place for her, her husband, and small daughter when they came here finally in 1938.

Her husband tried to start such work as he did in Berlin, but that took much money and they had been obliged to leave all theirs behind. So it came to them to start a replica of his Berlin shops, making their candy, cakes, and sirups from their old successful recipes. They found this tiny shop and in gratitude for the gift of freedom they had found here, they decided to give only of their best. They called the shop "La Pompadour" and Anita poured out to her Broadway "audience" the finest she could give. She trims her windows herself just as she set her tables for the great celebrities, with the finest of her treasures. She uses her wonderful wedding train, her antique china that has come from the famous collections of Europe, but most of all, she gives of herself—the smiles and charm that she gave on the opera stage, and she says "This is my America. It is the flag of America I love."

The shop is always busy and one constantly hears men and women say, "I love to come in here, not only to buy your delicious things but to see and talk with you."

Such is America—"The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

Waves' Training To Start Oct. 9

By the Associated Press

Washington

Training for enlisted personnel of the WAVES will be started Oct. 9, nearly one month earlier than originally planned, the Navy Department has announced.

Application blanks for enlistment will be made available Sept. 11. Originally the training at the University of Wisconsin and Indiana University was not expected to be started until some time in November.

In addition, the Navy said, the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Okla., has been added to the training sites. At the University of Wisconsin, 500 enlisted women will take a four-months course in radio communications. At Indiana University, approximately 600 will be trained as yeoman, and another 500 yeomen will be given training at Oklahoma A. and M.

"American women have responded so splendidly to the Navy's call for volunteers as officer candidates in the Women's Reserve that we are now able to begin considering applications for enlistment," said Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve.

Attains Goal in Radio

Wide World-Associated Press

Miami, Fla.

Anne Kathryn Porter conducted an uphill battle for seven years and today has realized her ambition—to be an air-line radio operator.

She knew what she wanted to do at the age of 15, and started to study international morse code and elementary electricity then. She wanted to sign up for radio engineering at college, but her parents wouldn't hear of it. So she studied the subject in her dormitory at night. She built a two-way radio telephone set there, too, and talked regularly with her brother 60 miles away.

After her first year at the University of San Antonio, her parents realized that Anne really wanted to be an air-line radio operator. So she and her brother, Bill, enrolled in a radio school.

"Even there I was denied operator's training," said Anne. "I had to study that on the side."

At 19, Anne was a licensed radio telephone operator, despite objections on every hand. She finally got a job in a broadcasting studio. Her brother went on to become an operator for Pan American Airways.

When the war came on, Anne landed a job with the Army in the radio engineering department at Fort Monmouth, N. J., the first girl to do this type of work.

After three months there her break came. Eastern Airlines needed radio operators, and decided to give her a trial. Since then several other girl operators have been employed and there will be more.

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Step Is Taken To Supply All Labor Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—The War Manpower Commission took forehanded steps today to avert a developing shortage of both farm and industrial workers.

Acting under directives issued by the Commission, the Department of Agriculture set up the administrative machinery for transporting domestic farm workers into areas where harvests are being threatened by lack of labor.

A large-scale movement of farm workers, under government direction and at government expense, will shortly be under way. Operations for the present will be carried on in the Southwest and on the eastern seaboard in crop areas where the greatest need prevails.

At the same time Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the WMC, warned the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission that they must give more attention to allocating contracts to areas where there is an industrial labor surplus in order to avoid serious delay in war production.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, stipulated that the following conditions must be met before the Government will undertake to move at its expense unemployed farm workers from one area to another.

Payment of prevailing wages, with a minimum of 30 cents an hour or an equivalent piece rate.

Wage boards, through public hearings, will determine the prevailing wage in given areas. The boards will be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and will consist of one representative from the War Manpower Commission, and two from the Department of Agriculture.

Guarantee of employment for at least 75 per cent of the working time in the contract period.

Adequate housing: health, and sanitary facilities. The Farm Security Administration will pass on such provisions locally. Minimum standards, subject to local adaptations, will include the equivalent of not more than three single workers or more than four family members to a 12 by 14-foot floor space, facilities for cooking, sleeping, laundry, and bathing, and adequate sanitary toilets and means of waste disposal. Rents will be agreed to before recruitment and included in the contract of employment.

No minors can be employed, except as permitted by federal and state laws and policies, and no children under 16 will be transported unless they are members of a family of workers. Provision for employment of children under 14 shall not be made.

Workers shall have the right to make purchases at outlets of their own choosing.

Transportation and subsistence will be furnished by the Farm Security Administration, except that growers or grower groups will be expected to pay costs up to 200 miles.

Employers will be expected to furnish performance bond or other acceptable guarantee of fulfillment of contract agreements.

Workers will be transported to intermediate assembly centers and from there to centers in the employment area. Growers will provide transportation to and from the particular farm. Return transportation from the work area will also be provided by the Farm Security Administration.

Workers who fail to carry out their work agreements in the work area will forfeit their protections under the contract and their return transportation:

In addition to the program for transporting domestic farm workers, the Farm Security Administration is also working out operating details to bring in agricultural workers from Mexico.

The Mexican workers will be brought in only after the U. S. Employment Service has certified that domestic workers are unobtainable to meet the need in a given area. It is anticipated that Mexican workers will be used this season only in California and the Southwest. The number of Mexicans to be employed under the arrangement recently worked out with the Mexican Government will depend on the extent to which needs can first be met with accessible domestic labor.

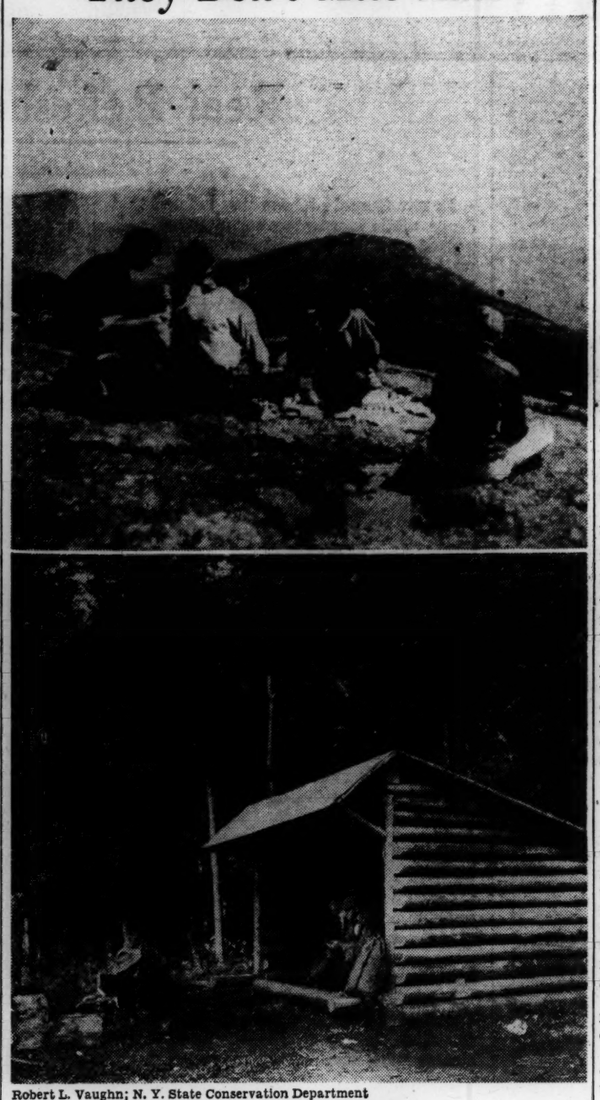
In his directive to the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, Mr. McNutt declared that maldistribution of the nation's manpower resources can have even more serious consequences than the maldistribution of raw materials. He emphasized that effective utilization of the national manpower requires that additional war work shall be directed toward areas with adequate labor supply and away from areas where labor shortages exist or impend.

Illustrating the growing seriousness of the labor supply situation Mr. McNutt pointed out that of 160 important labor market areas surveyed in July by the United States Employment Services, 35 had current shortages of male labor, two more than in June.

"These shortages had been principally in aircraft and shipbuilding centers," he said. "In 81 additional areas, shortages of male labor were expected on the basis of known production requirements, this being 14 more such areas than in June.

"The remaining 44 areas had an adequate supply of male labor to meet present and future needs, but many of these were not highly industrialized and therefore did not have large reserves of skilled workers."

They Don't Miss Auto



Robert L. Vaughn; N. Y. State Conservation Department

Meals in Open and Shelter

Top—Luncheon on a mountaintop always seems more delicious than indoors, especially to those who have walked a few miles. Bottom—A master of trail lore begins supper while his comrades sit in the shelter of a typical leanto and applaud his efforts.

Hills Still There for Hikes And 'Back-Packers' Use Them

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As lazy summer days turn toward autumn and the high hills beckon, American campers, even deprived of "gas" and family car, are making up their minds that they're going to get there anyway, and are enlisting in the great army of "back-packers."

Back-packers are hikers who carry the wherewithall on their backs—food, bedding, sometimes even a pup-tent. They are the most down-to-earth kind of outdoorsmen in existence, scorning the automobile, the bicycle, even the rude comforts of the youth hostel or mountain hut. Up to now they have been greatly outnumbered by their less rugged fellow sportsmen, but as long as the war lasts they will be increasing.

In the East, where rain is an inescapable factor in camping plans, a shelter is almost imperative, so lean-tos are provided along all the most popular hiking trails. They are three-sided log shelters, floored with fragrant balsam and accommodating from 8 to 25 persons. They are free to the public and of course can't be reserved, but even when a lean-to seems crammed to the bursting point there's always room for one more.

No Road in 400 Square Miles

The Adirondack forest preserve in New York State, in the Mount Marcy region east of Lake Placid, is reserved for hikers only, for there isn't a road in its 400-odd square miles. With some 50 lean-tos in an idyllic setting of mountains and fragrant forest, it is one of the best-loved regions in the East. The Green and White Mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire and Maine's Mount Katahdin are somewhat more civilized, for their mountain huts, hostels, camps and small inns make it possible for the hiker to stop every night where he can have bed and board provided. Alternating with the lodges, however, are a much greater number of lean-tos, and the truly rugged choose those, toiling along with pride in their hearts while their softer fellows flit by under knapsacks carrying only a few extra clothes.

The famous "A. T." (Appalachian Trail)—Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Mount Oglethorpe, Georgia — has shelters a day's hike apart in practically all the Maine section. New Hampshire's White Mountain trails, including its A. T. section, have more than 60 shelters, and Vermont's "Long Trail," half of which forms the State's A. T. section, has a chain of them. The A. T. trail in Connecticut and Massachusetts has a chain only partially developed.

Information on trails and shelters may be obtained from the New England Trail Conference, Amherst, and guidebooks obtainable there for the various states, ranging in price from 50 cents to $2.25, are: "Guide to the Appalachian Trail in Maine," published by the Appalachian Trail Conference; "Guide to the Appalachian Trail in New England" (including Connecticut and Massachusetts), also by the Conference; "White Mountain Guide," by the Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston; "Long Trail Guide," by the Green Mountain Club, Rutland, Vt., and "Connecticut Walk Book" (also including Rhode Island) by the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, New Haven, Conn. For the White Mountain National Forest a map showing trails, shelters and campgrounds may be obtained free from the Forest Supervisor, Laconia, N. H.

How Back-Packers Do

The books will suggest possible trips, and the Conference will supply detailed information on request.

Back-packers generally plan to cover not more than three to five miles a day, and aren't gone for more than a week. For best weight-distribution a party of three or four men and not more than two women is advisable, for a woman carries only about 35 pounds, and a man 50 or 60. Four-pound bedrolls are used, either sleeping bags or wool blankets sewed into a bag, and clothing includes a minimum for the trail and a maximum for comfort at night and on mountain tops. Part of the fun is browsing for featherweight equipment in the sporting goods stores and poring over such classics as Horace Kephart's "Camp Cookery" for the important matter of food.

Today back-packers are loading up their knapsacks at home and getting to the jumping off place by train and bus. The first of any chain of shelters is always near enough to a highway to give the hiker an easy first day. From there he can choose a loop or through route or, if he has doubts about his staying powers, just go in for two or three days and then come out the same way. A typical trip in the White Mountains is from Franconia Notch east to Crawford Notch. The 22-mile trail takes in Mounts Lafayette, Garfield and Guyot and, with four lean-tos, makes a nice five-day trip. It also includes three of the Appalachian Mountain Club mountain huts, where bed and meals may be had in case of prolonged bad weather or a touch of faintheartedness on the back-packer's part.

A bedroll on a lean-to floor isn't too comfortable the first time you try it, but lots of Americans are finding these days that pioneering has its compensations, after all.

'Rubberneck' Busses Must Save Rubber

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—All "rubbernecking" after Sept. 10 must be done without rubber.

Broadening an earlier order prohibiting "sightseeing by bus," defined as any rubber-tired vehicle with a capacity of 10 or more passengers, the Office of Defense Transportation today made it applicable to "any rubber-tired vehicle propelled or drawn by mechanical power, for hire or under hire."

Under the extended order taxicabs no longer can pick up passengers "whose only interest in engaging the vehicle is to go for a sightseeing ride."

Drive-yourself automobiles cannot be rented to parties "merely wishing to take a rubberneck trip."

Privately-owned cars must not be offered for hire or rented for sightseeing purposes.

The ODT reported that in Boston horse-drawn carriages of the vintage of 1850 have been resurrected so that visitors may continue to visit historic places.

The ODT declared that the prohibition on sightseeing is effective whether or not the services of an operator are provided with the vehicle and added that both owners and drivers "are held responsible for enforcement."

Tire Quotas Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—With September tire quotas facing a reduction from the August level, the Office of Price Administration called upon local rationing boards today for the "strictest possible interpretation" of recent regulations restricting truck eligibility to essential vehicles.

Trucks still on the eligible list include those necessary to the war effort or public health and safety.

The Board says that allotments of tires must follow a downward trend for the remainder of 1942.

Riding Limit Urged

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21 (AP)—John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Co., has suggested that a Federal mileage limit be placed upon use of civilian passenger automobiles and trucks to conserve rubber.

Mr. Collyer said some such plan must be adopted because the military and other essential needs for rubber were so great that the nation may exhaust its crude rubber stocks early in 1944. Essential travel needs of each automobile owner should be investigated and restrictions then should be placed on use of his car, he said.

More conservation of rubber must be effected and it must be mandatory, he said, adding that there was little chance of synthetic rubber for civilian use before 1945. He expressed confidence the present program of synthetic rubber production would be accomplished.

Franco Tells Spain To Get Ready For Military Struggle

VIGO, Spain, Aug. 21. Delayed. (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco declared in an address last night that Spaniards must be prepared for an industrial, moral, and military struggle, although this "does not mean that we want war."

General Franco spoke before a special assembly of Galician Syndicated workers, making the trip to Vigo by a destroyer.

"Life is a struggle," he said, "and peace is accidental. Therefore our people must be prepared to struggle, for the people who surrender to any easy and bourgeois life are dead people."

He said the objective was to "have Spain united, great and free."

Five Killed in India In Attack on Police

NAGPUR, India, Aug. 21 (AP)—Indian dissidents killed two policemen and three others in an attack on a police station at Ashiti, a British communiqué said yesterday.

Ashti is near Warda, headquarters of Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the campaign for immediate independence.

Four district officials, including the subdivisional magistrate of the village of Chimus, were killed, the communiqué added. The assailants offered to spare their victims if they disowned allegiance to the Government and joined the rioters, the account added.

'Tire Sandal' of Fabric and Asphalt Ready Soon for 2,500 Added Miles

DETROIT, Aug. 21 (AP)—The United States Rubber Company announced today the development of a "tire sandal" made of cotton pile fabric of carpet-like material and treated with an asphalt emulsion, designed as a possible temporary relief in the current civilian tire situation.

Somewhat resembling a closely stitched bath mat or rug, the sandal is intended to be locked over the outside surface of the worn tire by points of the smooth part of the fabric being placed between tire casing and rim. Present production plans call for the weaving of the material at the Thompsonville, Conn., plant of the Bigelow-Sanford mills, with the asphalt emulsion treatment at one of the plants of the United States Rubber Company.

Company officials said tests made since last March indicate the sandals will give from 2,500 to 3,000 miles of additional life to tires used at a top speed of 30 miles an hour. The probable cost of the sandals was not disclosed, although it was said they may cost slightly more than a conventional recapping operation.

With th efabric and the asphalt treatment each sandal would add approximately 10 pounds to the weight of each tire. A company official said the material should be ready for retail distribution in about a month.

Stunts by Automobiles In 'Thrill' Show Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The ban on "thrill shows" definitely includes automobile stunt shows, defense transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman said here.

Mr. Eastman said some promoters had interpreted the order as not including automobile stunt shows and that a number of these had been held since the order became effective July 31.

The order was intended to conserve rubber.

Rationing Answer: Salesmen Use Bus

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 21 (AP)—Tire and gasoline rationing problems were forgotten by a group of traveling salesmen who left here on a selling tour through Florida—traveling by bus.

Twenty-five of them banded together, pledged to travel only by public transportation systems and set up a joint sample room at each city visited.

D. B. Hays of Miami Beach and Nat Roth of Miami originated the plan. They tried it out here, inviting customers from near-by areas to come in and see their shoes, millinery, and wearing apparel. In three days, 158 buyers placed orders totaling $155,000.

"That's more than they would have sold if working individually," Mr. Roth said.

Instead of the salesmen going to Washington with demands for gasoline and tires, Washington is coming to them. The Office of Price Administration has asked additional information about the arrangement.

The group left for Tampa today. From there they will go to Orlando, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee.

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The Home Forum

As of August First

BUT SUMMER is not over!

Skeptically, I eye the calendar. A row of seven numbers makes a week, four or five of them a month, and two or three of these blocks a summer. Country-bred, I record changing seasons from other evidence, other patterns.

My first day of spring is when I smell the soil, quickened again by the sun. Then the sequence is obvious, even in the city: robin or bluebird on lawn or wire, scarlet and golden tufts on the maples in the street, starry mayflowers (even if they be in the florists!) uncurling pink leaves on the oaks in the park. Charting this calendar involves intriguing confusion. *My* forsythia was a week earlier than yours, your hyacinths the first on the street. Roaming the neighborhood, I check by last year's notes. What a respite from radio and rationing. Birds will establish dates, banish the confusion of unseasonable hot days or late frosts; the robin will be outsung by the oriole the first week in May; warblers appear on schedule. For complete accuracy, however, you have the stars. Storms and headwinds may delay the birds; the constellations are overwhelmingly punctual.

* * *

Now, back in the country, but packing soon to return to the city, I am bewildered. That calendar assures me that August is *the* summer month, that this season will last until Labor Day. Yet another awareness, with tom-tom-like insistence, convinces me that summer *is* over. During these last weeks, I've renewed my awareness of nature's cycles. My impressions, day and night, have responded to flowers, crops, birds, and stars. Quite willing to postpone packing, I go out again, not only to observe, but to analyze. How has nature convinced me that summer is over?

Hayfields lie on either side of my road—one unmowed, bleached, wasted; the other neatly cut. Neither fall rains nor snow will quite obliterate those parallel trails left by the mowing machine; only another season's growth will do that. Last week, along this road, I *could* see it; now I *must* notice the goldenrod, a border for the crests of Queen Anne's Lace beyond the stone wall. Many blossoms are symbols of spring, but not these. True, a few wild roses linger, but no buttercups, daisies, nor devil's paint brush. Only the fall flowers now.

* * *

Here is the farm where we've come for vegetables. Those rows of corn show tassels. The second planting of peas mocks the hesitant maturing of its predecessor. Daily pickings do not keep up with the cucumbers swelling in that jungle of vines. We've picked raspberries—first, a box or two as a treat; then, suddenly, preserving alone saved their bounty. At last the blackberry vines promise dusky propitiation. I stroll on to the orchard. New apples have shed their down and, gleaming, prophesy that they will yet fill barrels. A different beauty is about these browning fields. Spring was breath-taking, delicate in color, pattern, and fragrance, but this season of maturity is lusty fulfillment. The blossoms were alluring, fragile; crops and fruits will match harsh winter needs.

Birds swoop down upon a milkweed plant. I edge closer—cedar waxwings, eight of them. Last week, I watched them still feeding young, regurgitating scarlet berries into wide mouths. On a wire, then, young swallows shrilled for the food deftly supplied by parents still in flight. Chippies, as large as either parent, tagged behind, helpless, stretching for fragments. But now, I hear them no more, see them seldom. When did we last prowl by the brook thicket, hoping for glimpses to tell *which* warbler had that call? The yellow-throat still announces himself by the alders, but the noisy redstart in the spruces is silent. When did we last hear our chief singers? Family responsibilities have ended. Individuals emerge, each concerned with self. Each bird must store up his own strength for migration.

* * *

I, too, migrate tomorrow. I must pack. Reluctantly, I turn back, but my question has been answered. Nature is absorbed in fulfilling spring promises. Above ground, from it, emerges the assurance of another generation. That which bore berry, fruit, and vegetable turns brown, withers. Summer's end really began with the first ripened berry; it will continue until the last baldwin has been picked, the last cabbage cut. Summer's identity has merged into harvest time, the autumn.

Back in the city, my activities will be directed by those rows and blocks of figures on the calendar. Perhaps, in the dimout, I shall see Arcturus set, rouse before dawn to find Orion risen. Asters will flourish, lawns turn brown. One maple up the street will turn yellow, another scarlet. Fall began with the first ripened berry, will end with the last falling maple leaf. I shall mind the city less because I've renewed my knowledge of nature's cycles.

JOY LEAVITT NEVENS

We Made a Map Of Africa

WHEN STANLEY reached England in 1878, after his history-making crossing of Central Africa, the world was agog to hear his experiences. The Royal Geographical Society of London, accordingly invited Stanley to a banquet, and it was arranged that after the banquet Stanley should deliver a public lecture in the auditorium of Burlington House on his African discoveries and adventures.

On the morning of the day appointed for the lecture, no map of Africa could be found sufficiently authentic, or containing enough accurate details concerning the interior of the Dark Continent, to be used as a basis for making a large replica to be suspended at the rear of the lecture-platform. In view of the expected address by Stanley, some such map, on an extended scale, was essential in order that the wanderings of the lecturer might be indicated to the audience. In his dilemma, Stanley sent a messenger to Sir Edwin Arnold beseeching his aid, and, like the reply of an oracle, the answer read, "Dismiss anxiety. Africa will hang upon the wall tonight, as your audience upon your story. Come to lunch at my home, and you shall walk again across the continent you know so well."

Forthwith, Arnold commissioned myself and my sister to purchase four large sheets, which we then sewed together, and stretched in their entirety on the floor of a room in our London home. We then painted thereon, with brushes dipped in india-ink, an outline of Africa of gargantuan size, adding such scanty geographical data of the interior as were known. By that time Stanley had arrived, bringing with him his travel-worn notes and maps. We throned the bronzed traveler on a chair in the middle of our gigantic plan, and gave to him, as his sceptre, a stick to which was fastened a carpenter's pencil. Armed therewith, he marked, and we set down with our brushes, the lakes and rivers, the mountains and plains, the deserts and forests, and the chief discoveries which had resulted from his explorations.

That evening our map of Africa hung spacious behind the lecturer's table on the stage of Burlington Hall—the first of all African maps to display the natural features of the interior, now so well known to cartographers, big-game hunters, and colonial secretaries. The house was packed. The lecture was worthy of the man who gave it. The ovation which he received was overwhelming. But of all that concourse gathered to hear the address, probably none were more thrilled than myself and my sister, who sat near to the speaker. To Stanley the plaudits of the crowd were due, for they acclaimed the triumph of a great achievement, but might not some fraction of the applause belong properly to us? If Stanley had *walked* across Africa in three years, had not we that day *crawled* over its cartographic surface—the parent map of Victoria Nyanza, of the sources of the Nile, and of the course of the mighty Congo?—From "Giants in Dressing-Gowns," by JULIAN B. ARNOLD. (Chicago: Argus Books.)

Molded by Poetry

POETRY HAS TAUGHT the Chinese a view of life, which through the influence of proverbs and scrolls has permeated into society in general and given them a sense of compassion, an overflowing love of nature, and an attitude of artistic acceptance of life. . . . Through its lesson of enjoyment of the simple life it has kept a sane ideal for the Chinese civilization. . . . It teaches them to listen with enjoyment to the sound of raindrops on banana leaves, to admire the chimney smoke of cottages rising and mingling with the evening clouds nestling on a hillside, to be tender toward the white lilies on the country path, and to hear in the song of the cuckoo the longing of a traveler for his mother at home. It gives them a kind thought for the poor tea-picking girl or for the mulberry maiden. . . . Above all it teaches them . . . to awake and rejoice with spring, to doze off and hear time visibly flying away in the droning of the cicada in summer, to feel sad with the falling of autumn leaves, and "to look for the lines of poetry in snow" in winter.—From "My Country and My People," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"CHINESE BOY FROM LEANG CHEON": *A Drawing by Alexandre Jacovleff*

SOME YEARS AGO, Alexandre Jacovleff joined two expeditions, one into Africa and the other across Asia. He was invited for a purpose: to wit, to make a series of portrayals of natives living in the outposts and hinterlands of those continents. He made some remarkable drawings, which have documentary as well as artistic value. Done in sanguine crayon, the portraits are well-defined, providing clear characterization of features as well as descriptive representation of headgear, hairdress, coats, dresses, jewelry, musical instruments, and typical articles of native environment.

This Russian artist, who made Paris his second home, had been educated in the academic manner of his native land. He had been a pupil of Repin, from whom he learned how to observe facts clearly and how to coordinate them in a representation which was not only true to the character of the subject, but was also artistically well-constructed. In his later years, Jacovleff deviated from the objective, forthright realism of his expedition drawings. He became impressionistic, fanciful, subjective. Only in modern times do we find artists who possess the two traits, the capacity for subjective expression and objective impression, duly recorded.

D. A.

Prawdziwe pokrzepienie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W EWANGIELJI Św. Jana powiedzianem jest że Jezus gdy podróżował z uczniami, szedł przez miejsce gdzie, „była tam studnia Jakubowa" a „będąc Jezus na drodze spracowany, siedział tak na studni" aby wypocząć. Podeszła Samarytanka aby czerpać wody a „rzekł Jezus: Daj mi pić!" Niewieście dziwnie było że chciał aby mu wody podała Samarytanka przeto wyraziła swoje zdumienie. Wtedy Jezus rzekł (Św. Jan 4:10), „Gdybyś wiedziała ten dar Boży, i kto jest ten, ooć mówi: Daj mi pić, tybyś go prosiła, a dałciby wodę żywą." A w dalszym ciągu (4:13, 14), „Każdy, kto pije tę wodę, zasię będzie pragnął; lecz ktoby pił onę wodę, ktorą ja mu dam, nie będzie pragnął na wieki: ale ta woda, ktorą ja mu dam, stanie się w nim studnią wody wyskakującej ku żywotowi wiecznemu."

Jezus uczył wszystkich którzy chcieli słuchać że materyalność nie przynosi żadnego prawdziwego ni trwałego pokrzepienia, i że zrozumienie Boga jako środka wszystkiego życia i dobra jedynie przynosi prawdziwe zadowolenie i nieskończone życie.

Podczas miesięcy letnich wielu może czuć potrzebę zmiany otoczenia, odpoczynku od jednostajnej pracy codziennej. Wiedza Chrześcijańska dopomogła wielu tym przekonać się że prawdziwe pokrzepienie jest umysłowe, i że zmiana otoczenia nie jest tak potrzebną jak zmiana świadomości, odnowienie myśli; a gdy dokona się tego, otoczenie osoby często się także zmieni, ponieważ osobiste ludzkie doświadczenia są tylko wyzewnątrzone myśli.

Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej powiada w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego, str. 32), „Jezus modlił się: wycofał się od materyalnych zmysłów aby odświeżyć serce swe jaśniejszymi, duchownemi poglądami." Jak wielce potrzeba nam wszystkim tego odświeżenia! Te jaśniejsze i szersze poglądy osięgniemy przez dostrzeżenie rzeczy z duchownego punktu widzenia. Nie możemy polegać na zmysłach materyalnych aby nam okazały prawdziwy stan rzeczy. Czy nie zwodzą nas często nasze uszy i oczy? Materyalne zmysły oszukują nas gdy oświadczają że ziemia jest płaską, lub że echo jest drugim głosem; gdy zmuszają one nas do uważania że jesteśmy wyczerpani, że nie możemy już dalej wytrzymać przy naszej pracy, że jesteśmy chorzy i zniechęceni, że ludzie około nas są niezgodni. Wszystko to jest mylnem ponieważ Bóg, dobro, nie mógłby nam powiedzieć o rzeczach tych; a gdy słuchamy aby Bóg nas prowadził wykluczymy te fałszywe podszepty i nauczymy się kształtować doskonale umysłowe pojęcia przez dostrzeżenie tylko dobra jako coś prawdziwego.

Wszystko które stworzył Bóg jest dobrem i istnieje na wieki. Przeto nie musimy słuchać kłamstw o doskonałem Boskim tworze, kłamstw cielesnej myśli, myśli o której Ś. Paweł rzekł, „iż zmysł ciała jest nieprzyjacielem Bogu" (Do Rzymian 8:7). Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy nas że Bóg nie tylko jest miłującym Ojcem, lecz także i czule miłującą Matką, zawsze obecną, prowadzącą i chroniącą nas. Wszystkie Boskie stworzenie jest Jego wyrażeniem, wypływającem od Niego. Gdy to w ten sposób dostrzeżemy uwidzimy dobro naokoło nas i będziemy wiedzieli że zło jest tylko kłamstwem. Chrystus Jezus powiedział że ci którzy szukają zadowolenia w rzeczach materyalnych, „będą znów pragnęli." Zadowolenie które pochodzi z radości materyalnej jest przelotnem. Tylko dobro które nam daje Bóg jest nieskończoną, nigdy nie wysychającą „studnią wody" duchownej, dobrej, czystej, niezmierzonej, nieskończonej, zadawalniającej.

W "The People's Idea of God" (Pojęcie Ludzi o Bogu, str. 9) Mrs. Eddy powiada, „Chłodna kąpiel może pokrzepić ciało, lub jako zastosowanie do obrządku religijnego może wyrazić wiarę człowieka; lecz nie może ona oczyścić jego myśli lub zaspokojić żądania Miłości." Jakież są „żądania Miłości", lub cóż Bóg, boska Miłość, wymaga od nas? Czytamy w Proroctwie Micheaszowem (6:8), „I czegóż Pan chce po tobie; tylko abyś czynił sąd, a miłował miłosierdzie i pokornie chodził z Bogiem twoim." „Abyś czynił sąd, a miłował miłosierdzie" napewno włącza miłować sąsiada jak samego siebie; abyś „pokornie chodził z Bogiem" napewno znaczy abyś miłował Boga z całego serca swego; Jezus rzekł że wszystkie Przykazania są streszczone w tych dwu upomnieniach. Kochając i służąc dobrze naszym wspólnikom nie spowoduje opróżnienia bo czyż nie jest to najwyższa służba jaką możemy okazać? Jest to wypełnienie interesu Ojca i nie możemy znużyć się w pracy tej lecz musimy znaleść ją pokrzepiającą i dającą nam zdrowie.

Ponownie Mrs. Eddy powiada w "Miscellaneous Writings" (Pisma Różne, str. 170), „Jezus tłumaczył wszystko duchownie: ‚Mam ja chleb do spożycia o którem nie wiecie', powiedział on. Chleb który jadł dla pokrzepienia boskiej siły my także wszyscy możemy spożywać." Jakież to radosne nowiny! Wielu pragnie tego pokrzepienia, jedynego prawdziwego środka siły. Wiedza Chrześcijańska zapewnia wszystkich że napewno znajdą chleb Żywota i żyjące wody w szczerej nauce Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej która uczy prawdę o Bogu i o Jego tworze. Tysiące ludzi składa zeznania w środy wieczór podczas obrządków w kościołach Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, o uleczeniu choroby i grzechu i rozmaitej niezgody. Dzienne rozmyślanie nad Lekcją-Kazaniem w Christian Science Quarterly (Kwartalnik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej) które składa się z wypisów z Pisma Świętego i z Science and Health przynosi coraz nowsze i więcej pokrzepiające poglądy na jakikolwiek problem który może się ukazać.

Człowiek dowie się że gdy dalej prowadzi naukę swą czerpie on z boskiego nieskończonego zapasu, i że znalazł on i pije ze „studni wody" która daje zdrowie, prawdziwą istotność, mądrość, radość, i wszystkie dobro. Wiedza Chrześcijańska przynosi tą czułą wiadomość dla wszystkich (Objawienia 22:17), „A Duch i oblubienica mówią: Przyjdź! A kto słyszy, niech rzecze: Przyjdź! A kto pragnie niech przyjdzie; a kto chce, niech bierze wodę żywota darmo."

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Afternoon in Green

Green engulfs me—I
Can hardly see the sky!
Green grass—green trees,
The sunlight filtering through
Has a greenish glow;
Bright moss colors the brook;
Even the breeze
Stirring along the ground
Has a cool, green sound.

PRUDENCE K. GEAREY

Real Refreshment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Gospel of John it is related that Jesus, while journeying with the disciples, passed through the place where "Jacob's well was," and "being wearied with his journey, sat . . . on the well" to rest. A Samaritan woman came by to draw water and "Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink." The woman, thinking it strange that he should desire water to be given him by a Samaritan, expressed her surprise. Then Jesus said (John 4:10), "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water." And he continued (4:13, 14), "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

Jesus taught all who would listen that materiality brings no real or lasting refreshment or satisfaction, and that the understanding of God as the source of all life and good alone brings true satisfaction and everlasting life.

During the summer months many are apt to feel the need of a change of surroundings, of rest from the monotony of daily tasks. Christian Science has helped many to see that real refreshment is mental, and that a change of scene is not as necessary as a change of consciousness, a renewing of the mind; and when this takes place, one's environment often changes also, since one's human experiences are but externalized thoughts.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 32), "Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views." How we all need this refreshing! These brighter and broader views are gained by seeing things from a spiritual standpoint. We cannot rely on the material senses to tell us the true state of things. Do not our eyes and ears often deceive us? The material senses deceive us when they tell us that the earth is flat, or that an echo is another voice; when they make us think that we are wearing out, that we cannot stand our work any longer, that we are sick and discouraged, that the people around us are discordant. All this is erroneous, for God, good, could not tell us such things; and if we are listening for God to direct us, we shall shut out these false suggestions and learn to form perfect mental concepts by listening to God's voice and by seeing only the good as real.

All that God made is good and stands forever. Then we must not listen to falsities about God's perfect creation, lies of the carnal mind, the mind which St. Paul tells us "is enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). Christian Science teaches us that God is not only the loving Father but the tender loving Mother as well, who is always present, guiding and guarding us. All God's creation is His expression, emanating from Him. When we see it thus we shall see good all around us and know that evil is only a falsity. Christ Jesus said that those who look to material ways for satisfaction "shall thirst again." The satisfaction that comes of material joys is fleeting. Only the good that God gives is infinite, a never-failing "well of water," spiritual, good, pure, measureless, eternal, satisfying.

In "The People's Idea of God" (p. 9) Mrs. Eddy says, "The cool bath may refresh the body, or as compliance with a religious rite may declare one's belief; but it cannot purify his mind, or meet the demands of Love." What are "the demands of Love," or what does God, divine Love, require of us? We read in Micah (6:8), "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" "To do justly, and to love mercy" is surely to love one's neighbor as oneself; and to "walk hambly with . . . God" surely means to love Him with all one's heart; and Jesus said that all the Commandments were summed up in these two. Loving and serving our fellow man aright can bring no depletion, for is not this the highest service we can perform? This is being about the Father's business and we cannot grow weary in such service, but must find it ever refreshing and health-giving.

Again Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 170): "Jesus interpreted all spiritually: 'I have bread to eat that ye know not of,' he said. The bread he ate, which was refreshment of divine strength, we also may all partake of." What glad tidings! Many are longing for this refreshment, the only real source of strength. Christian Science assures all that they shall surely find the bread of Life and the living waters in the sincere study of Christian Science, which teaches the truth about God and His creation. Thousands testify at Wednesday evening services in Christian Science churches of the healing of sickness and sin and all manner of discord. The daily study of the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which consists of citations from the Bible and from Science and Health, brings ever new and refreshing views on any problem that may arise.

One finds as he continues this study that he is drawing on God's infinite supply, and that he has found and is drinking of the "well of water" that gives health, true substance, wisdom, joy, all good. Christian Science brings this loving message to all (Revelation 22:17): "And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Two Timeless Figures

PHILOMENA walked out of her kitchen door and through the blueberries and juniper as though she were treading on the most carefully tended lawn. She had a spring to her walk. It was not the walk of the labourers Eileen had seen in Europe, trudging to or from their work. Philomena walked as though she, like some tree, were an emanation from the earth, as though she felt the rhythm of it beneath her feet. . . .

When she got to the garden, which Jan began to leave to her care, she sank upon her knees among the long rows of vegetables, moving slowly on beneath the hot sun as she weeded. She cultivated the smaller vegetables with a hand fork, stirring up the soil with it, crumbling the soil in her hands. She belonged there on the earth as a man could never belong, her knees upon it, her bare toes digging into it, the kerchief on her head a bright, slowly moving spot of colour among the greens of beets and carrots, peas and onions. . . .

To Jan, Philomena completed the now unbroken fabric of his life. She was the past, which before her coming had been dependent upon the gifts of memory; she was the present, homely and secure; she was the good future, which that past and present made possible. One was aware of that closely-knitted fabric when Jan and Philomena worked together in the fields or sat together in the evening when their work was done. They always sat upon the ground, crouched together there, their hands clasping their knees, among the rough growths just outside Philomena's kitchen door. . . . They often sat there in the spring or in summer until far into the night, silently resting, watching the stars. They did not often talk. The things they had to say were, after all, mostly incommunicable, after the manner of past things well understood.

Their familiar presence never grew quite familiar to John and Eileen Marston. . . .

"Whenever I see them sitting there," said John, "I always have to shake myself to believe that this is just Maine after all. It might be—well, Troy or Argos or some ancient island off somewhere, centuries ago."—From "Windswept," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Perona in Bloom

(Oahu)

Under the white delicacy
Of the pointed stars,
The wave-foam breaks
In a snowy filigree;
And on the dim *lanai*,
The perona vine climbs
Like a handful of pearls
Tossed up
In a sweetened shower.

M. M. M.

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Intimate Message: Washington

No Squabble Over Planes ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

United States Army Air Force officers here are not visibly disturbed over reports from London that British air officials believe that American heavy bombers are not suited to the job of bombing Germany. In the first place, they don't believe the British attitude has been interpreted correctly, and in the second, they practically agree with the Royal Air Force's comparison of different American and British planes.

The truth of the matter is that British officials in both London and Washington are annoyed over the story that the RAF is attempting to discourage the use of American four-engine bombers over the continent. While the British, naturally enough, prefer some of their own later models to American types, it can be said on the best authority that the British Government and the RAF are 100 per cent in accord with the United States Army Air Force's desire to strike its own blow at the industrial heart of Nazidom.

The only British reservation over American participation, it can be stated authoritatively, stems from London's insistence that American crews be fully trained before being exposed to the highly efficient German antiaircraft and fighter plane system which exists between the English Channel and the Rhineland.

In the days just preceding the huge RAF raid on Cologne on May 31, careful study was given to the question of launching an all-American raid on Germany. While it was admitted that such an event might have a worthwhile psychological effect upon the German people, both American and British officers agreed that it would be extremely hazardous to send American pilots, still without battle experience, through "the hottest stretch of air in the world today."

Dent in German Factories

It had been well established by that time, however, that American crews in American planes were to carry the war to Germany and to German-occupied Europe. British Air Marshal Harris has insisted that the larger the tonnage of bombs dropped on Germany the quicker the war will be won. Although the biggest British bombers carry a heavier bomb load than the best American planes, a squadron of Flying Fortresses or Liberators can make a big dent in some German factory. And that is just what the British want.

In discussing the difference in Anglo-American bomber designs, airmen here point out that the plane which carries the biggest bomb load is not per se the best plane. Americans admit there is no other plane in the world which can compare with the British Lancaster, and its eight-ton bomb load, when it comes to flying a short distance and making a big hole.

The Lancasters, however, appear to have been designed primarily as night bombers, while the Flying Fortresses and the Liberators are daylight raiders. The latter can carry but half the bomb load of the Lancaster but it can do its work under conditions which the latter has not met as yet. The four-engine American planes were built to do precision bombing and to fly great distances—both accomplishments which will be needed in full measure before the Germans are beaten on European soil.

But even if the aerial war could be carried to Germany more efficiently by the use of British planes alone, and this is not at all sure, would that be a sufficient reason for dispensing with all-American raids? It must not be forgotten that Prime Minister Churchill has reiterated over and over again that someday Germany will feel not only British wrath but the weight of an aroused United States.

German People Face Pounding

The very fact that American bombs have begun to fall from American planes guided by American pilots is expected to contribute sizably to the feeling of war-weariness which the Allies hope to generate on the Nazi home front. The Germans, already taking a worse pounding from the British than they were able to deliver at the height of their aerial superiority, can be expected to be impressed when they learn that the RAF has been joined by the United States Army Air Forces.

There is more than a little suspicion here that the sudden flurry of criticism of the Flying Fortresses and the Liberators originated more with British manufacturers, still a highly competitive group, than with the RAF. This would seem to be borne out by the fact that neither of the American four-engine models have yet been given a fair, large-scale workout in the European theater.

Whatever the argument against the big American bombers, the recent raid upon the railway yards at Rouen, France, is proof that the United States Army Air Forces are going through with the plan to bomb the Nazis. Other and heavier blows will follow, until the time is foreseen when Americans and British will vie with each other in the weight of their respective air offensives against the enemy.

Meanwhile, the long-range and good speed of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators will make them just the ships to carry the war against the ports and industrial installations of Italy. They will be able to strike deeply into the Italian Peninsula and against a people who have given ample proof that they are far more anxious to live at peace than to win an empire.

In view of the stiff job ahead, neither the British nor the Americans can be maneuvered into squabbling over whose planes are best. The good planes are those which hit the enemy where it hurts.

The Indian Speaks: Mexico

Ready to Defend Mexico for Mexicans ..... *By Ta-De-Win*

The Indians have long been my friends. In the United States I have known them in their schools and colleges, in their ceremonial celebrations and at their tribal gatherings. They have talked earnestly with me in their homes and over their craftwork. And now I am finding new acquaintances among them in yet another land.

They are here, there and anywhere, these Indians of Mexico. Indians and Mestizos, (Spanish-Indian), make up 60 per cent of Mexico's population.

It was a tall and dignified Aztec who helped me through the customs at Nuevo Laredo and told me how many centavos to pay the Indian urchins for an iced drink, for the day was of tropical heat and nobody in a hurry on either side of the International Bridge.

Wherever we stopped on the long bus ride to Mexico City there were Indians; Indian festivals were glimpsed in the distance, and beyond Tamazunchale (Thomas and Charlie, if you please); Indian men, women, and children followed by dogs, cows and goats, nonchalantly climbed to their clusters of thatched roof huts, perched on what seemed like inaccessible heights.

Murals of Heroic Theme

And in Mexico City people are Indian-conscious. Many a Mexican in the course of conversation will speak of the Indian town where he first saw the light of day. There are vivid records of Indian heroism in their murals; Indian names prevail and statues of Indians benevolently watch over streets, avenues, and public parks, while Indian Market Days are the rule and not the exception.

In Cuernavaca our Indian guide emphasized particularly Emiliano Zapata and his white horse, so dashingly portrayed by Diego Rivera on the wall of what was once the Palace of Cortes. And said he "This Indian, Zapata, worked unselfishly for the freedom of the Indians, and the people know it!"

Everywhere Indians and Mestizos predominate. They are in Government positions, intent on cementing the friendship between the States and Mexico. They are on the streets listening to outdoor broadcasts of Indian music and the daily bulletins, the latter of which they discuss vehemently with expressive gestures. Indians in the schools salute their flag; Indians in isolated villages who don't know what it is all about, but who have faith that their friend, General Cardenas will take care of them. At first suspicious when the Haciendas were taken over by the Government and divided among them, today, under patient Government guidance, they are raising more than frijoles.

Landowners on Small Scale

These once downtrodden Indians, who are now landowners, although on a small scale, have come a long way since that time when they were practically slaves. They are content to live from day to day, secure in the knowledge that General Cardenas is with his army in Baja California, and will make Mexico safe for them, even though they don't know what the war is all about.

And the Indians in the city, together with the Mexicans, want no invaders nor foreigners in their land to tell them what to do. A timely window exhibit announces that they are patriotically determined to keep their democracy lined up with the other democracies of the Western Hemisphere, and their V for victory is prominently displayed.

Meanwhile though, Indians and Mestizos work and play, dance and sing, bring out the marimba, take their long noonday siesta, happy in the present, until that time when their leaders, specially their beloved Cardenas, order them to join the ranks of their armed forces, whose daily parades through Mexico City are a pledge that Mexico will be kept for Mexicans, and after all Indians here are Mexicans!

To Change the Subject:

Summer Hat ..... *By Laura B. Haddock*

Don't think it immodest of me if I tell you that my little straw hat has been something of a sensation on the streets of town this summer. I may be wrong, but I think that hat gives me an air. Surely it is not wholly in my imagination that people turn to stare at me as I pass.

The hat is severely simple, but its lines are of that superior kind found only in the better type couture. It's a chip straw sailor, mellowed this year to a rich fruity yellow. A bunch of flowers—I have never really decided whether they are gardenias or not—stands boldly erect in the front, held rigid by a prim bow of red ribbon.

Though as everyone knows, sailor hats are notorious for coming off in a high wind, mine is different. It boasts a red ribbon that ties demurely beneath my chin; and thus, you see, I have a hat that is truly wearable, day in and day out, come gale or hurricane.

Credit to the Baker

I cannot take credit for buying the hat. My good friend and severe critic, the French baker, bought it for me. Possibly it was his native flair for the chic in millinery that resulted in the creation (I use the term confidently) which now adorns my unfurrowed brow. I've always said that the French have something in that direction that ordinary humans haven't.

If they must shade their eyes, they do it with a scrap of beauty and gayety like my hat. It's the same way with scenery; if they must clear a path somewhere, they make a vista out of it. When they build a city, they produce Paris, if you see what I mean. With a background like that, I have an idea my hat was a mere nothing for my friend the baker to achieve.

I hope he likes it, for after all he follows it around all day, and it would be a pity if its contours did not please him. I often think of him back there gazing absent-minded at my head and thinking long thoughts about—well, bread making, or Laval, or the soul of France, or something—and I like to think that my hat gives him a pleasant focus in the middle distance.

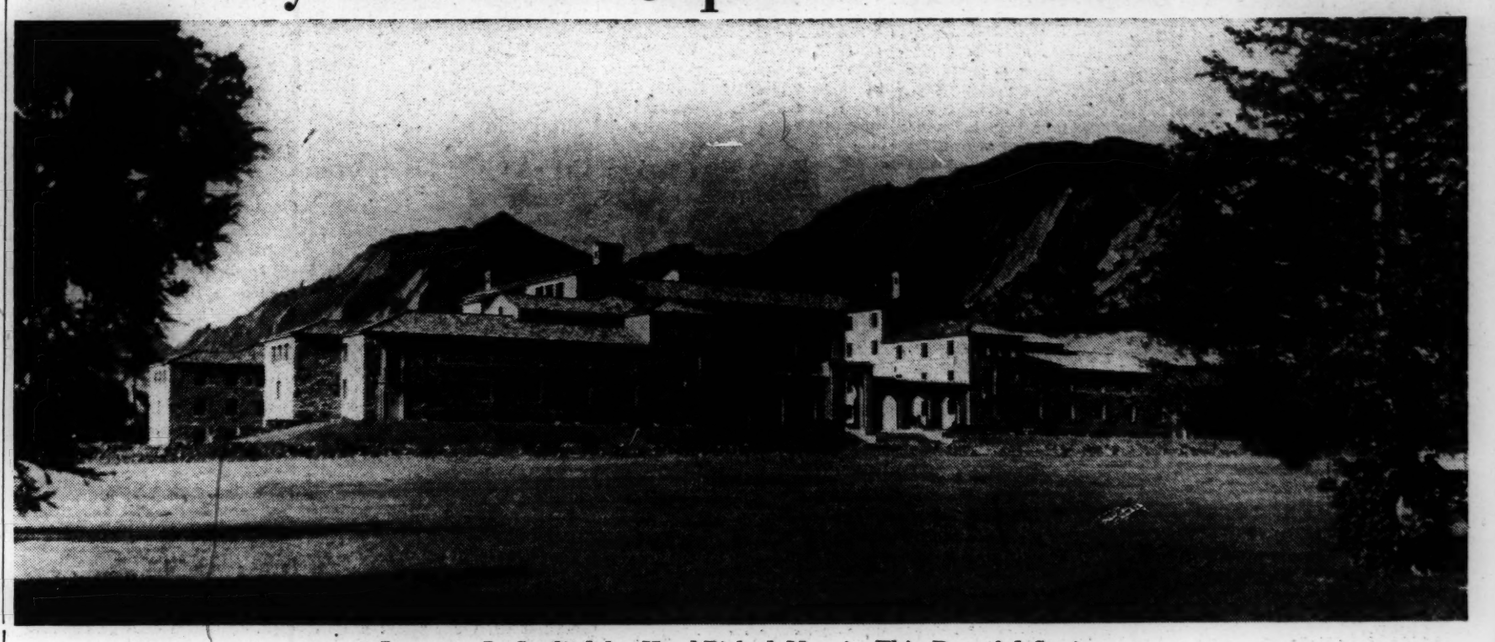
Sleekness of Good Grooming

I wonder what it is about a really good hat that can make one feel so dashing. All winter, for instance, I go about being just ordinary. Oh, I have my points of course. I may be no raving beauty, but I flatter myself that I at least have a certain sleekness of good grooming. At the same time, I do incline to be a trifle heavy-footed now and then, and I know my neck droops a bit too much when the wind is cold.

But the day my hat comes out of winter quarters and is carefully threaded onto my head by my friend the baker, then I really become a different creature, if I do say it as shouldn't. It's like carrying books on the head to improve the posture; my hat does for me what those books do for others. I can feel a new grace flowing through me. I pick up my feet smartly as I walk. Distinction enters into my bearing and I draw in my chin a little with what I am afraid borders on smugness. I am quite certain the brim of the hat lends mystery to my eyes. At least, It's an alluring thought.

To put it in a nutshell, that hat makes me feel like a thoroughbred racer, when actually I'm only a baker's horse.

U. S. Navy Men Learn Japanese at School in Rockies



Japanese Is Studied by Hand-Picked Men in This Peaceful Setting

The Navy Department's Japanese Language School is held at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Above: The Men's Dormitory of the University.

Japanese-Americans teach classes held on campus of Colorado University; scope is broad.

By Bert Bemis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

Vacationists coming to the little city of Boulder, high in the lap of Colorado's foothills, may be a bit amazed to see numbers of well dressed Japanese-Americans mingling with the shopping crowds, taking refreshment at soda fountains, occupying tables in cafes, and generally sharing normal civic life.

It is obvious that these Japanese are welcome; their presence occasions no surprise, no challenges as of enemy aliens. Boulder citizens have for them only the friendliest greetings, for they know them to be loyal subjects of Uncle Sam, doing a difficult and very important work for him and doing it well. These quiet, busy people are the teachers in the Navy Department's Japanese language school, which was recently installed on the campus of the University of Colorado.

Everything connected with the maintenance and operation of this institution, and the various other naval schools functioning in Boulder, is subject to the approval of Capt. L. F. Welch, who is resident representative of the Navy Department, and whose presence in Boulder is indicative of the importance attached by the Navy Department to the work being done there.

Captain Welch has commanded every type of naval craft except aircraft. When the United States entered World War I, he was one of three officers sent abroad to observe English submarines in action, and he commanded a United States submarine during that war. He also was in command of the U. S. S. New York when it represented the United States Navy at the coronation of England's King and Queen in 1937.

The Boulder Japanese language school was formerly a part of the University of California, and was under the direction of Miss Florence Walne, head of the Japanese section of the Department of Oriental Languages, Radcliffe graduate, long time resident in Japan, and a most earnest advocate of the inclusion of Oriental languages in the curriculums of American schools. It was a logical sequence of Miss Walne's successful career that the Navy Department should have chosen her to direct their Japanese language school in Berkeley, when it was opened last October, and that she should assume the same position in Boulder.

When the Berkeley school was opened, it was decided to make the existence of such an institution a military secret. So successfully was this done, that very few persons outside the class rooms knew what was being taught them until the order came that all Japanese would be evacuated from western military combat zones. Instructors in the Navy's school were not exempted, so plans were made to have the school accompany the faculty to some inland point.

Colorado Told

With publicity restraints removed, the people of Colorado soon learned that their university would house an institution for teaching the Japanese language to naval men; Boulder citizens were told to expect an influx of Japanese families; Boulder schools were prepared to enroll Japanese children. The whole affair was tactfully publicized.

The school is now functioning efficiently in its new surroundings. Additional students arrive almost daily, together with corresponding increases in the teaching personnel; and all find that they are immediately accepted as a part of the busy community life.

Teachers in the school are for the most part American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Individuals, approved by the Navy Department, are being trained for teaching, by studying the methods of the staff at work with the student body. Much is being asked of these instructors in hard work with a steadily growing enrollment, nor does there exist the slightest justifiable suspicion of their motives or doubt of their complete loyalty to this, their chosen country.

Rigid Requirements

The selection of men for enrollment as students is rigidly controlled, and is designed to include only those who are equipped to cope with the extreme conditions created by the urgencies of war. Those chosen must be able to master in 12 months a course arranged to require three years of normal college work. They must have the stamina to drive through nine to twelve hours of intensive study daily; the mental ability to assimilate the fruits of such study, and the physical equipment to carry on.

The scholastic standing of the men is, of course, of the highest sort. Schools and colleges throughout the country are supplying individuals of Phi Beta Kappa caliber. The Navy Department has let it be known that the only acceptable substitute for extraordinary scholastic standing is long term residence in Japan.

The selection of men hinges, upon investigations which scrutinize the minutiae of their past school life; their aptitude in linguistic studies, their popularity with fellow students, their choice in hobbies and sports, their athletic prowess, their general morale. Attention is given to their apparent fitness for assumption of officers' positions, for they will emerge from the school with commissions.

Despite the almost unprecedentedly severe entrance requirements, hundreds of selectees are already enrolled and are rapidly learning to speak, to read, and to write Japanese. They are assisted by various devices, such as phonographs, all table conversation in Japanese, and so on.

The University of Colorado, under arrangements maintained with the Navy Department, accepts tuition for each student, and undertakes to provide living quarters, suitable staff, class rooms, library service, health supervision, recreation—all that is normally furnished a student body.

The work being done in the Boulder school is of incalculable value to the nation. During the prosecution of war, there are very obvious advantages in having men at hand who can speak, read and write the language of the enemy. Thus, prisoners can be interviewed, messages intercepted and read, communications prepared and delivered. In post war years, occupied territories can best be policed and controlled by men familiar with the language of the people under their authority.

The Pacific area must inevitably assume a position of tremendous import in a new world order. At that time, the men now studying in Boulder will be ready to go before the war-weary people of Japan and help to convince them of the benevolent intent of the United States and its allies.

Japanese Tongue Is Simplified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

At a United States Army airfield in Southern California, a post newspaper called the Flight-Dispatcher has been printing a series of simple lessons in spoken Japanese which has captured the attention of people the country over. These lessons add to the promise that language can open a door of understanding between alien peoples which has been barred and double barred all down the centuries.

The author of these lessons is an enthusiastic lieutenant named Paul Young Herrick. Comfortably at home in several European tongues, Lieutenant Herrick makes no pretense at being a Japanese scholar. But his alertness to the military problem at hand plus aid generously given him by his friend Dr. P. D. Perkins, Japanese language expert at the University of Southern California, has qualified him to prepare an unconventional but highly useful method for teaching American soldiers how to make themselves understood in the everyday speech of their Oriental adversaries.

One Key to Good Will

What this can mean for wartime is fairly obvious. What it intimates of good will for a future that will need good will beyond measure is worth contemplating. Few Americans have risked an opinion as to what the termination of hostilities in the Pacific will require of peacemakers. One thing is sure: Even a slight insight into the Japanese language will help because a people's language is the microphone of its thinking.

Lieutenant Herrick has traveled in the East. He once stayed in Tokyo long enough to need and get a smattering of everyday Japanese. He is convinced that although classical Japanese, the language of tradition and aristocracy, may take years for the learning, the speech of the common people is reducible to a minimum that American students can quickly make their own. His methods amounts, in effect, to elaborating a sort of "Basic Japanese."

As the Englishman of the past has made his home anywhere on the globe without bothering to learn the local vernacular because everyone else can learn English, so the Japanese have infiltrated the whole Orient with their policies and ambitions, imposing their language as they went with a certain arrogance considered typical by many. Men of America's fighting forces, then, may find it advantageous to be able to say, right off, "Watashi wa kikimasu," or something even more important. According to Herrick's Lesson Six, that simple sentence simply means, "I am listening."

Two Ways of Speaking

Two revealing facets of the Japanese language ought to be more widely known here, in the opinion of the young soldier-linguist, because they throw light upon a mental situation which has long prevailed in the Land of the Rising Sun.

The first is that in Japan, there is what might be termed a man's language and there is also what might be termed a woman's language. It amounts to a difference in vocabularies, this distinction. There is one way of speaking on the street, for instance, or among business associates—a big, pompous, impressive way; it is the language of the market place, the man's world.

There is another way of speaking at home—the woman's language, somewhat on a par with our vocabulary of endearment, yet different because it is a device for keeping woman in her place. And that place, from Euro-American's point of view, is not a place of honor.

Language Has Limitations

The second fact about Japanese is its persisting distinction between the aristocratic written language and the common speech with its phonetic spelling. The two are to each other much what the Latin of the classics was to the Low Latin of the distant provinces in the days of the Empire. Most Japanese newspapers print news in both the aristocratic and the common speech. The latter, it is true, is a translation of the former, but for want of over-shades of meaning its words emphasize a difference between the people and their masters. It is an admirable tool for totalitarians.

Lieutenant Herrick, interested in these subtleties and devoting much thought to their study, is more impressed with the value of teaching our men to form simple sentences. In teaching, he employs the Roman alphabet. By the time this article is in print, his lessons will have appeared in booklet form to meet the widespread demand for them from military camps and civilian centers around the country. At Gardner Field, California, he has been teaching classes for some time.

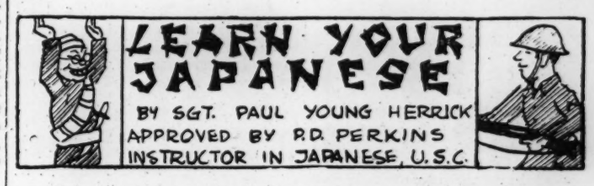
Japanese, when compared with English, is found to be a language of many limitations. It gives little scope, for instance, to that poetic thought interwoven with the common speech of people brought up on the King James Version of the Bible. Indeed, to convey much that Western thought regards habitually, Japan has had to borrow directly from English.

Now that Lieutenant Herrick has got simplified Japanese well embarked on a course that seems destined to join the widening stream which flows toward the day of clearer international understanding, he is ambitious to undertake a similar project in Chinese. The thorough-going teaching of these languages he leaves to the scholars. Their work cannot be superseded. But of a number of current attempts to wipe away what looked like a speech mystery to most Americans, his effort commands attention for its directness and practicality.

Landis Forbids the Use Of OCD Symbols in Politics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Reproduction of Office of Civilian Defense insignia in connection with any printed matter for political purposes was prohibited today by James M. Landis, Director of the office.

Mr. Landis said that although it was "obviously improper to use the organization for political purposes," the ruling did not interfere with "the personal political activities of our volunteer workers, who have the same rights as any other private citizens."



The object of these lessons is to teach the essentials of Spoken Japanese as quickly as possible. Therefore, any deviation from text book grammar or formal polite language is made to facilitate contact between the average American and the average Japanese.

We ignore Tokyo, Kobe, and other dialects and concentrate on the language of the middle and lower class Japanese because this simple more practical speech is sufficient for the American soldier in the Far East.

Review

Romanized Japanese. Romanized Japanese is the translation of Japanese written language into the Roman Alphabet (alphabet of Latin, Spanish, etc.). Therefore, even a smattering of these languages will give you the proper *vowel* sounds in Japanese. The *consonants* unless otherwise indicated are pronounced as in English. *Phonetic Pronunciation:* For those who have had neither Latin nor Spanish the System of Phonetics below will make it easy to memorize and translate the Romanized Japanese.

ROM.	JAP.		PHONETIC SIGN
a like	*a*	in father	AH
i like	*e*	in bee	EE
e like	*e*	in get	EH
o like	*o*	in over	OH
u like	*oo*	in food	OO

Combinations of vowels (diphthongs) are given their proper values according to position. *ai* written phonetically is AH-EE.

Consonants are pronounced as in English. The exact sounds can only be acquired by ear.

Accent. Give all syllables the same accent. Exceptions will be explained as they appear.

Punctuation. There is no punctuation in Romanized or Phonetic Japanese.

Lesson Eight

JAPANESE VERBS (cont.)

Semi-Regular Verbs: These verbs fall into two classes:

Class 1: Those verbs whose SIMPLE TENSES end in *ru* preceded by a syllable ending in *e* or *i*, and whose STEMS are formed by dropping the final *ru*.

SIMPLE TENSE	STEM	TENSES
taberu (to eat)	*tabe*	*tabemasu* (present)
		tabemasen (present negative)
		tabemashita (past)
		tabemasendeshita (past negative)

Class 2: Those verbs whose SIMPLE TENSES end in *ru* preceded by a syllable ending in *a*, *o*, or *u*, and whose STEMS are formed by changing the final *u* to *i*.

SIMPLE TENSE	STEM	TENSES
noboru (to climb)	*nobori*	*noborimasu* (present)
		noborimasen (present negative)
		noborimashita (past)
		noborimasendeshita (past negative)

Vocabulary

CLASS 1 (Semi-Regular Verbs): Simple Tenses:

ENGLISH	*ROMANIZED JAPANESE*	*PHONETICS*
to see	*miru*	MEE-ROO
to be	*iru*	EE-ROO
to believe	*shinjiru*	SHEEN-JEE-ROO
to build	*tateru*	TAH-TEH-ROO
to get out	*deru*	DEH-ROO
to lie down	*neru*	NEH-ROO
to raise	*ageru*	AH-GEH-ROO
to learn	*oboeru*	OH-BOH-EH-ROO
to show	*miseru*	MEE-SEH-ROO

CLASS 2 (Semi-Regular Verbs): Simple Tenses:

to become	*naru*	NAH-ROO
to send	*yaru*	YAH-ROO
to stop (transitive)	*tomaru*	TOH-MAH-ROO
to throw	*horu*	HOH-ROO
to tell	*kataru*	KAH-TAH-ROO
to understand	*wakaru*	WAH-KAH-ROO
to ride	*noru*	NOH-ROO
to remain	*nokoru*	NOH-KOH-ROO
to refuse	*kotowaru*	KOH-TOH-WAH-ROO

EXERCISE: Take the above verbs and form the various tenses until you are familiar with them. Then turn back to the nouns and pronouns given in previous lessons and construct simple sentences.

A sample lesson from Paul Young Herrick's course for soldiers in Japanese "as it is spoke." The Flight Dispatcher, camp paper at Gardner Field, California, has not been able to supply the wide demand for these lessons, so the Army is bringing them out in booklet form.

Joe Cronin's Red Sox Currently Playing Best Brand of Ball in American League

Local Club Outclassed World Champions Here

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although it must be too late as far as the pennant is concerned, Joe Cronin's Red Sox currently are playing the best ball in the American League. They proved this to the satisfaction of more than 65,000 Fenway Park fans by taking three out of four from the world champion Yankees, out-hitting and out-pitching if not out-fielding the club which appears safe from invasion in this fast-waning campaign. A solid 10½ games still separated the league's two top teams this morning.

Therefore, about all that Cronin can hope for from this vastly improved all-around play is another second place finish—that is, unless the rest of the league can do as much damage to the leaders as the Red Sox did from Tuesday through Thursday.

Tabor Starred

Paced by Ted Williams, Lou Finney and Jim Tabor, Cronin's determined crew beat the Yankees at their own game—cashing in on the long hit. Tabor did most of the damage with his three homers and eight runs batted in, breaking his lengthy slump by the simple process of changing his bat. Mace Brown, Tex Hughson and Bill Butland were the winning pitchers, Johnny Pesky and Bobby Doerr helped by clicking off some timely double plays.

During the short home stand, which ran back through last week end, the Sox won seven out of eight. They warmed up for the Yankees by taking four in a row from the Senators, who were rolling in high as they reached Fenway. Consequently, the Cleveland Indians now have been reduced to the status of a third place outfit, five full engagements to the rear of the locals.

Williams Led

The batting star of the home stay was Williams, whose .464 pace for the eight games boosted his league lead to .351. He also went over the 100-runs-scored level and picked up his 25th and 26th homers. Right behind Ted was Finney with a .433 pace. Tabor did .387; Pesky, .382, plus his second homer; Doerr, .321, with his 13th and 14th four-baggers, and Tony Lupien, .313. Pesky, incidentally, was only four hits behind Stan Spence, the league leader, this morning at 152.

Mound victories went to Hughson and Butland (two apiece) and Brown, Charley Wagner, and Yank Terry. Hughson, at 16 and 3, seems certain to go over the 20-win level, a rare experience for a first-year pitcher. Every ball player you talk with calls the lanky Texan a great hurler. And although you couldn't call Tex a braggart, he agrees with them.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves tomorrow open a four-game week-end series here with the Phils. . . . The two double bills were created by moving ahead Sept. 21 and 22 games, which fell on Monday and Tuesday. . . . Following this series the B's make their final western tour of the year. . . . Manager Casey Stengel has gone on a two-day scouting trip, although he refused to say just where he was headed. . . . Jim Tobin is ready to work the opener tomorrow, which is Ladies' Day. . . . Al Javery will probably pitch again on Sunday. . . . Javery has won four in a row, including shutouts over the Reds, Giants and Dodgers.

* * *

The winning pitcher in yesterday's 7-4 Red Sox triumph over the Yankees was Bill Butland, although he needed some high class relief help from Lefty Judd. . . . Butland has won three in a row this month, yielding a total of 17 hits in 24⅔ innings. . . . His sidearm motion is a nuisance to right-hand batters. . . . The only right-hander to get a hit off of him in the first 6⅔ innings yesterday was Phil Rizzuto, who beat out a bunt and got a triple when his line drive went between Di Maggio and Finney. . . . You have to lift your hat to the Yankees, particularly Rizzuto and Gordon, for the way they click off those double plays.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	78	41	.655	..
Boston	67	51	.568	10½
Cleveland	62	56	.525	15½
St. Louis	62	57	.521	16½
Detroit	60	62	.492	19½
Chicago	51	62	.451	24
Washington	47	68	.409	29
Philadelphia	48	77	.400	33

Results Aug. 20

Boston 7, New York 4.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 9, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 1 (12 innings).
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	81	35	.698	..
St. Louis	74	42	.638	7
New York	65	54	.546	17½
Cincinnati	59	57	.509	22
Pittsburgh	54	60	.473	26
Chicago	54	68	.443	30
Boston	48	72	.400	35
Philadelphia	32	79	.288	46½

Results Aug. 20

Brooklyn 2, New York 1.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Only games scheduled.

Good Pitching Arm

FORT DEVENS, Mass. (AP)—Private Mike Urisko of New York, shortstop and sometimes pitcher for his regimental baseball team, is putting his sports prowess to good use.

He went out on the grand grenade course and lopped 27 consecutive grenades into the center of the target.

Segura Bests Young Seixas At Longwood

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One-half of the men's round of four took Longwood Bowl center court this afternoon, while the tournament favorite and No. 1 foreign seeded star, Francisco "Pancho" Segura of Ecuador, gained a day of respite in singles play after catching up with the semifinal field yesterday.

Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of the United States Navy was scheduled to meet the other foreign seed, Alejo Russell, in a prospective highly-interesting match. Segura was set to see action in doubles, with Russell as his partner, but will not go to bat until tomorrow in his attempt to gain a final round singles berth. At that time Segura is due to face Harris Everett of Jacksonville.

Stole Show Again

Once again Segura stole the show as he defeated Victor Seixas of Philadelphia in straight sets. "Pancho" was the perfect "hitter" in the first set. He would lay down beautiful drop bunts just out of Seixas' reach, and then after drawing the "infield" in, would slam that two-fisted powerhouse by Seixas for a hit into right or left field.

This repertoire of drop and passing shots by Segura was beautiful to watch, and held the audience throughout. But they still wanted competition, and as Seixas began his comeback by taking four straight games in the second set, the spectators were well pleased.

But Seixas, who had defeated "Pancho" two weeks ago at Rye, lost the touch that had built his commanding 4-0 margin. He had forced the net from Segura, worked brilliantly in holding down those two-fisted shots to a placement minimum, and was scoring himself on sharp angled volleys and bloopers.

Pressure Too Much

However, the Segura pressure was too much. Whereas most would-be conquerors might have rested on a 4-0 lead built up by their opponent, Segura never gives up. "Fight, Pancho, fight," he would mumble to himself throughout that second stanza, and finally he broke Seixas' control. The Philadelphia youngster who only last week upset Seymour Greenberg at Newport, began netting and blasting out easier shots than he had been making.

As Seixas lost control, he also committed tactical errors, forced by the tremendous forehand of the now inspired Segura. Like a football machine running the flanks and powering through center, Segura constantly set up one hold after another, sending Seixas scurrying hopelessly all over the net. The end was quick, Segura came from that 4-0 deficit with six straight games and the match, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Singles

The rest of yesterday's activities centered on women's quarter-final singles, and doubles matches from women's to men's veterans.

First severe opposition among seeded women players occurred yesterday, when Doris Hart of Miami extended Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, third seeded, to three sets. Miss Hart won the opener 7-5, and was leading 3-0 in the second set, before Miss Osborne recovered to run off the next six games for the set and six of the seven game finale for the match.

Worked Overtime

Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, top seeded, also worked overtime before downing Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany, former New England champion, and now of New York, 6-3, 8-6. Miss Brough's service and net rush saved the second set, when after trailing 4-2, 40-15, she went to her service for victory.

Pauline Betz of Rollins College showed marked improvement in a convincing 6-0, 6-4 victory over Mrs. Madge Vosters of Landsdowne, Pa. Hope Knowles, Avon, Connecticut, completed the women's round of four with a 6-4, 6-4 triumph over Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston.

Hockey Officials Meet at Toronto

TORONTO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Officials of amateur and professional hockey, including three moguls from the National Pro League, were scheduled to meet here today, but all concerned insisted the conclave would produce no announcement about the ice sports' future in general and next winter's program in particular.

The get-together was a meeting of the Relations Committee of the National League and representatives of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to discuss extension of the agreement concerning the National League's payment for amateurs signed into professional ranks. However, it was learned that Presidents of the American Hockey League and the American Association were invited to attend the meeting, and this might indicate that the continuance of pro hockey during the war might be discussed.

Army Benefits

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Badminton-minded Pasadena, discovering its favorite evening sport isn't very practical under dimout regulations, is giving it to the Army.

Talk of a phosphorescent bird brought no results, so—said the citizens' committee for the Army and Navy—many players are donating their sets to military camps.

Bringing Good-Will From the South

By a Staff Photographer

Visitors From Other Lands

These three tennis stars have a tennis racquet in one hand and a palmful of good-will in the other as they compete in various tournaments in this country. From left to right as they appeared at Longwood Cricket Club this week: Alejo Russell, champion of Argentina; Berta Garcia, junior champion of Cuba, and Francisco (Pancho) Segura, champion of Ecuador.

Pancho Segura Has Saved Sorry Season in Tennis

"Fight, Pancho . . . win, Pancho," that's the incessant pep talk of a loquacious Latin, Francisco Segura of Ecuador.

If you haven't seen a dressing-room lecture going on right before your eyes on center court, drop out to Longwood Cricket Club before Sunday evening, and witness the one-man Longwood Bowl attraction.

This 48th running is naturally limited in tennis talent this war year. But it's worth 50 cents to witness one excellent example of Latin American good-will.

"Pancho" Segura has saved not only a fourth-rate Longwood Bowl revival, but he's kept alive a sarry year for amateur tennis. With only three ranking first-10 members returning to compete in the national singles at New York's Forest Hills next Thursday, Segura is Holcombe Ward's "pet" for an audience.

And he's the "pet" of this tournament, staying with his Latin American buddy at the home of the Club President George Lyon, across from beautiful Brookline Country Club.

"Fight Pancho . . . win, Pancho" is no gallery act. The little Ecuadorian is serious, despite the fact that he is a natural comic. Everybody likes him, and he's the center of attraction everywhere. He's not the clowning Frankie Kovacs type, with one eye cocked on crowd reaction. But his motions are just as funny.

Couple his energetic determination to win, plus a sound, though slightly inexperienced game, and you have a potential international star.

Segura began his two-handed batting grip at the age of 11. He was a little fellow, with not enough strength to lift a bat with one arm. So he placed his other fist around the bat, held tight, and started swinging. He's been doing so ever since.

Even on his backhand, Segura measures his shots with two hands, until the ball meets the strings, and then he lets loose with the extra hand.

Already Segura is being compared to the great two-handed Australian, John Bromwich, and his predecessor Vivian McGrath. But Bromwich was something of a paradox. He was naturally a southpaw. He served from the starboard side, used two hands on the starboard side, and his left hand, alone, on the portside. After serving, Bromwich would toss the extra ball backwards. Segura appears to waste precious moments by tucking the ball in his pocket. He's often off-balance.

"Pancho" is just as serious in his diplomatic work as his tennis. He has spent two years in the United States, and has completed one year of Business Administration at the University of Miami, Florida. He likes it here, likes the people, and wants to see to it that his country and the United States remain on friendly relations.

Mercer Beasely, Frankie Parker's famous coach, and Gardnar Mulloy have helped Segura accustom himself to grass. His game this week at Longwood has shown marked improvement, and Segura is confident that he will win the Bowl, and go to at least the finals in the Nationals.

"If I lose in the nationals," he said this morning, "I'll go down fighting. I won't lose without taking a set, anyway."

As for his name of "Pancho," Segura explains: "That's just like Bill for William in your country."

"Sure, I'm Pancho . . . I fight."

* * *

Segura is champion of his country, Ecuador, holds the Eastern grass courts title, and the New Jersey and Brooklyn clay court championships.

* * *

Members of the Junior Davis Cup squad left last night for their matches with the Canadian juniors in Montreal this week end.

* * *

Leading matches today carded Pauline Betz versus Margaret Osborne, Mulloy vs. Russell, in the singles. Leading doubles match found George Ball and Richard Odman meeting James Brink and Harris Everett.

W. A. D.

Relief Funds To Be Helped By Football

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—College football, which one coach said made its biggest war contribution "in turning out well-conditioned young men for the country's armed forces," also intends to help financially.

Already the University of Oklahoma has dipped into its athletic funds for a $50,000 war bond, Ohio State has promised $25,000, and the Military and Naval Academies have sold the broadcast rights for their game for $100,000 with the sum going to the two services' relief funds, an Associated Press survey discloses.

Big Ten Plan

The Ohio State contribution is to be a part of the Big Ten plan in which the nine football-playing members of that circuit have promised to earmark all receipts above expenses for overseas touchdowns. Ohia State later announced that no matter how small its grid profits might be, its check would be for at least $25,000.

Virtually every school is planning to aid financially, somehow, although none knows if the sport will be played in 1943, and every one knows that football, in most cases, supports the entire collegiate sports program.

Tickets for Servicemen

Georgetown and George Washington, both located in Washington, have combined on a plan of sending 2,500 tickets to a different camp for each home game and consigning another 1,000 to the Capital City USO.

Duquesne and Fordham have announced that a 25-cent war stamp must be purchased before the person with a pass will be allowed to enter the stadium, a plan which probably will become nation-wide.

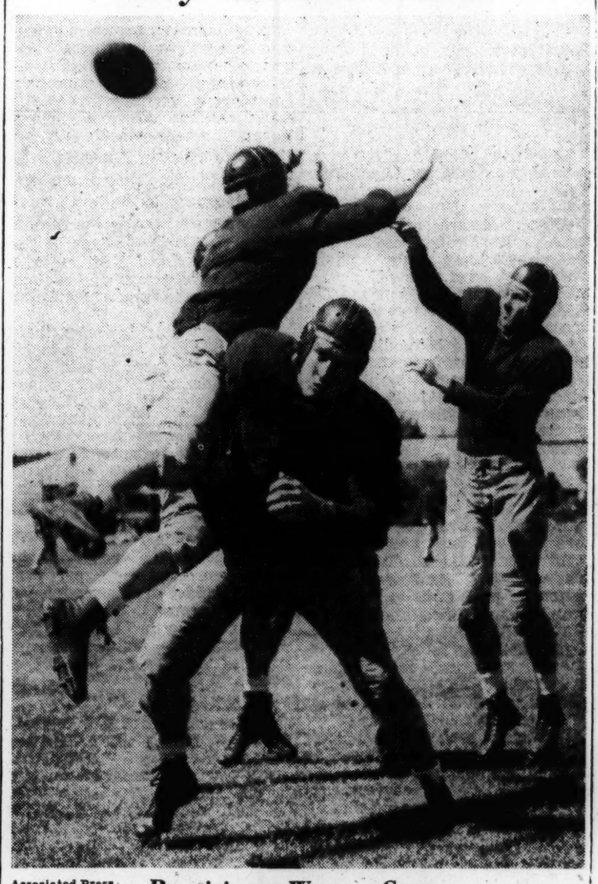
Another practice which will be almost nation-wide is that of letting uniformed men obtain seats at cut rates. Almost all schools have set 50 cents as the price for a ticket to service men.

Loaning Equipment

The schools also are helping by turning over their gyms, practice fields, and films to nearby service camps for recreational purposes and are loaning equipment and coaches to the camps in an effort to hurry along the military teams.

Col. Robert Neyland's branch of the All-Army grid squad now is doing its rehearsals at Yale, and Syracuse has donated its Stadium, rent free, for a relief game between the khaki kickers and a pro eleven next month.

Army All-Stars Train



Associated Press

Practicing at Western Camp

Kay Eakin, New York Giants star back now with the Army western All-Star training at Camp Cooke, Calif., throws a pass while Tex Hauser, Texas A. and M. center, blocks Vic Markov, Washington tackle. The Army gridders play the professional Washington Redskins in Los Angeles Aug. 30.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 20

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 6-10, Toronto 2-9.
Montreal 4, Syracuse 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 3, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 0.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 9, Los Angeles 4. (8 innings, darkness.)
Oakland 7, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 8, Portland 5.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Tulsa 1, Beaumont 0.
San Antonio 2, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 7, Oklahoma City 6.
Fort Worth-Houston, postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 9, Knoxville 4.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 3.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Elmira 4, Hartford 0.
Williamsport 3, Springfield 2.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Binghamton 5.
Scranton 3, Albany 1 (10 innings).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ray Billows defeated Frank Stranahan, 6 and 5, in final of Great Lakes amateur golf tournament at Chicago.

Three Years Ago

Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich defeated Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman, 8-6, 6-1, 6-4, in All-Australian final for United States doubles tennis title.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Before the Game

Says Joe Di Maggio:

"Buddy Hassett is the best first baseman the Yankees have had since Lou Gehrig, and don't forget that we had a couple of guys named Dahlgren and Sturm—boys who were better than fair with that mitt. There isn't a first sacker in this league who can outshine Buddy defensively—not one. He's been more help to our ball club than most people realize. And I think it's because he's in the best shape of his career.

"Along with saving several games for us with mitt-hand stops, Hassett throws to other bases better than any first baseman I have ever seen. He makes that double play, first to second to first, great.

With Champs

"Buddy told me the other day that he's never felt so much like playing ball as he has since he joined the Yankees. It makes a difference when you're with the world champs, and working for a manager like Joe McCarthy. It does something to a ball player. Well, Buddy sure has played a lot of ball for us this year. When he started the season I thought he'd hit about .340. They couldn't get him out. He's gone down some at the plate, yet it hasn't made any difference in his fielding. He gets better at that all the time."

* * *

Connie Mack is the speaker:

"The Yankees are stronger this year than last, even though they are behind in home run production. They are improved at shortstop and at first base. Phil Rizzuto, in his second season, is the leading shortstop in the American League. Make no mistake about that. He's all alone. With Joe Gordon, he makes about the greatest keystone combination I've ever seen. Buddy Hassett is much more effective in all departments than Sturm was a year ago.

"A couple of surprises on McCarthy's pitching staff are Chandler and Borowy. Remember, too, that Dickey is still a great catcher.

"Another surprise to me has been the Boston club. I know they aren't the Yankees, but I thought the Red Sox would run much closer to first place. I thought Joe Cronin would have his best year. However, I guess you can't blame Joe. No club can match the Yankees in coming up with that big punch in the clutch and backing up the pitcher with that double play in the right spot."

* * *

Bucky Harris has the floor:

"One of the chief reasons why the Red Sox are no closer to first place in their league is that the club no longer is built for Fenway Park. With Jimmie Foxx gone and Joe Cronin no longer in there every day, that high left field fence doesn't get the pounding it used to. Lupien and Pesky, the boys who have replaced Double-X and Joe, hit from the other side of the plate. The attack has suffered accordingly. But I'm not complaining."

* * *

A reporter asked Tex Hughson how it felt to be the leading pitcher in the A. L.

"Just the same as before," answered the Red Sox ace. "I get more mail, and a few more people want to shake my hand. And, I suppose, I'll be getting a little more money next year. None of that is hard to take."

* * *

Says Ted Williams:

"That aviation training course I've been taking nights is tough—real tough. They're giving me a lot of stuff I never had in grammar school. It's doubly hard for me, because I can go only when the Red Sox are home. While we're on the road, the rest of the class gets away ahead of me. But I'm picking up a point here and there that should help me when I finally go into basic training at Squantum.

"I've learned one thing. It's a long hard pull before you get into the cockpit of a plane," concluded Ted with a grin.

By a Staff Photographer

Buddy Hassett

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Looks as though the two All-Star teams will have to play all the Army's "Big League" football this season. . . . Yesterday's order canceling competitive football for the Air Corps Technical Training School not only wiped out the Keesler Field program, which looked like the most ambitious of them all, but it provided a hint as to what may be going on in other branches . . . Maybe you noticed that Camp Lee, Va., scheduled several good college teams then called the whole thing off to concentrate on intra-camp sports; and Camp Shelby, Miss., canceled its program, which included a tussle with the Cleveland Rams, when it was suddenly discovered that maneuvers were due in mid-season . . . And Fort Knox, Ky., still hasn't landed a "name" coach although it has a schedule and the team is practicing . . . Incidentally, the Keesler Field boys had it all figured out how they could play without taking any mechanics away from their training chores and they figured on raising $80,000 for Army relief.

* * *

. . . The World Series broadcast will include short-wave transmission around the world to reach American soldiers and sailors on foreign service . . . The Chicago Bears have used George Wilson as decoy on forward pass plays so often that his teammates call him "Quack Quack."

* * *

Howard Preston of the Cleveland News writes: "Cleveland wins a second-place award in a national contest for the elimination of needless noise, and it is understood that the fact that Indian rooters had nothing to cheer about this year didn't influence the achievement."

* * *

First West Pointer to join up with the Western Army All-Star footballers is Lieut. Bill Gillis, who played center for Army in 1938, '39, and '40 . . . Corp. Smoky Joe Coomer, Pittsburgh Steelers' tackle last season, writes his old boss, Bert Bell, that he has been sent overseas but he's still hoping to organize a football team at his new post . . . When Howard Greer of Washington State shoved off recently for duty with the Naval Air Intelligence, only two of last year's Pacific Coast Conference drum-beaters were left on the job . . . Three others are in the Navy—Wally Frederick of California, Don Liebendorfer of Stanford, and Al Wesson of Southern Cal.—Don Pugnetti of Washington joined the Army Signal Corps and three took new civilian jobs.

* * *

After watching the former Stanford and Chicago Bears' fullback in action with the Eastern Army All-Stars at New Haven, Stanley (Coach) Woodward of the New York Herald Tribune announced that he was immediately changing the spelling of his first name to "Standlee.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	28	10	7	.588
Salvo	19	6	5	.545
Sain	33	4	5	.444
Javery	33	10	13	.435
Tobin	30	9	17	.346
Earley	22	4	10	.286
Donovan	22	1	5	.167
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	10	3	0	.1000
Hughson	28	16	3	.842
Brown	26	7	2	.778
Butland	18	3	1	.750
Terry	17	5	5	.500
Wagner	23	10	11	.476
Dobson	23	7	8	.467
Judd	25	7	9	.438
Newsome	21	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Lombardi	228	23	74	8	32	.325
Holmes	446	40	125	3	31	.280
Waner	257	37	69	1	29	.269
Klutiz	180	18	47	1	26	.261
Fernandez	449	47	112	6	45	.249
Miller	468	40	116	6	40	.248
West	360	43	86	11	36	.239
Masi	73	13	17	0	9	.233
Roberge	101	8	23	1	8	.228
Gremp	164	9	37	3	16	.226
Sisti	338	42	76	4	29	.225
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	199	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	404	102	142	26	109	.351
Pesky	470	77	152	2	37	.324
Doerr	418	53	133	14	82	.318
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Di Maggio	492	86	143	12	80	.291
Lupien	330	41	90	3	46	.273
Finney	271	43	72	2	30	.266
Tabor	417	44	108	9	64	.259
Fox	241	38	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	191	12	46	0	13	.241
Conroy	217	18	42	4	18	.193
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

More Home Games

ATLANTA (AP)—There will be more big-time football for the home folks in the deep South this fall.

Seventy-eight out of 119 contests scheduled by the 12-member Southeastern Conference will be played this season in their home States, or within walking distance of the State line. That's 65 per cent, an increase of four per cent over 1941 when the teams played 70 out of 114 contests at home.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Inflation Czar Over 'Super' Board Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Authoritative sources have agreed that after Judge Samuel I. Rosenman finished his check-up on keeping down the cost of living, he would recommend to President Roosevelt the creation of a "super" board to handle the job.

These sources, who were unwilling to be quoted by name, said Mr. Rosenman is finding so many different opinions among the various Government agencies that he feels that the administration attack on inflation should be unified by putting all the important officials connected with the problem on the same committee.

Neutral Chairman

If created, however, the committee probably would be headed by some neutral outsider, possibly from outside government ranks. The other members would include such officials as Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard, War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis, and probably several others including Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Budget Director Harold Smith, and WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Mr. Rosenman, who was directed by the President several weeks ago to make a survey of the inflation problems, has not completed his work. He has received various suggestions from all the interested agencies and has circularized these proposals to get the reaction of all the other agencies before drawing up a final recommendation of his own.

On the one point of a super board, nearly all the proposals agree, although the suggestions for membersihp differ. For instance, one proposal asked for three outsiders instead of one. Another proposed that the neutral chairman also be an "inflation czar," with the other members of the committee acting in an advisory capacity.

Creation of such a board, however, would be only a preliminary to settling the basic problems of keeping down the cost of living. These problems include the following:

Wages: Many of the proposals suggest quick and forceful action to prevent increases of wage rates, at least above certain levels. Some favor freezing all wages where they are now. Others favor action to keep wages from going higher than the standard set by the War Labor Board in the recent "little steel" case, in which the board said that because the cost of living had risen 15 per cent since January, 1941, the workers were entitled to that much of a wage increase.

Farm prices: Some officials favor repeal of a section in the Price Control Act which prohibits price ceilings on farm commodities which do not "reflect 110 per cent of parity." Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said he favored a change in this formula.

Tax Bill Criticized

Taxes: Many officials are dissatisfied with the size of the Treasury's tax program. This called for $8,700,000,000 in new taxes, but has been whittled by the House to $6,300,000,000, and is now being revised again by the Senate Finance Committee. Some differences apply also to the contents of the program, since some officials favor a war time "sales" or "consumption" tax, to which the administration has been traditionally opposed.

Fiscal policy: Some suggestions have been made that the administration establish a blue print of its plans for financing the war and possibly for paying the debt after the war.

Subsidies: While most officials agree the Government will have to subsidize some commodities, especially food, in order to keep down the cost of living, officials disagree on what kind of items should be subsidized and on how much money should be spent. Estimates of subsidies vary from $500,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 per year.

Price ceilings: At present, Mr. Henderson's price ceilings attempt to hold down the retail cost of all kinds of goods. As it becomes more difficult to maintain these price ceilings, some officials favor limiting the ceilings more closely to essential goods, leaving the cost of luxuries and semi-luxuries to find their own levels.

War bonds: The Treasury still favors selling war bonds on the present voluntary plan, although for the third straight month it is expected to fall below its quota in August. Many officials favor a compulsory plan by which employers would be required to deduct a percentage of employees' income for war bonds.

Stockholders Approve Merger of Utilities

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Stockholders of Community Power and Light Company approved by an 82 per cent vote the merger of that company and General Utilities, Inc., with Southwestern Public Service Company.

GPU approved the Merger Aug. 10. Southwestern, which is controlled by GPU, has not yet voted.

In a statement, GPU said:

"The next and final step will be marketing of new securities of the new Southwestern Public Service Company designed to raise approximately $34,000,000. The new Southwestern Company will operate principally electric properties in Texas and New Mexico."

The merger, which is part of a plan of integration and simplification, was announced early in June. The merger had been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

More Dividends But Less Cash Paid on Stocks in Six Months

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Wall Street isn't going off the deep end with hearty predictions about stockholders' future dividends but it has figures to show that:

Stockholders received dividends from more common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange in this country's first half-year of war than in the first six months of peaceful 1941.

But—not as much money was paid.

In spite of high taxes and great shifts in manufacturing activities, 560 listed common stocks in the first six months of this year paid dividends totalling $895,712,000, compared with 550 stocks which yielded $961,315,000 in dividends in the same period of 1941.

Although 24.6 per cent of the dividend-paying stocks reduced their half-year's payments, 25 per cent increased them.

The estimated net result, however, was an aggregate dividend payment 6.8 per cent less than in the six months ended June 30, 1941.

The Exchange, magazine published by the New York Stock Exchange, says that the half-year's performance, as a whole, "indicates statistically that apprehension lest rising taxes and costs cause heavy dividend casualties was not borne out by results."

But this does not mean that what was true in the first six months of the year will be repeated in the last six. The result of heavier taxes cannot be forecast nor can changes in corporate reserve accounts and operating costs.

Rail Earnings Jump

But the impact of higher taxes upon net income of corporations with stocks listed on the exchange was heavy during the first half of 1941 with a notable exception—the railroads.

"Among the groups arranged by industries," says the "Exchange," the rails, despite wage increases that applied throughout the period, scored a gain of more than 42 per cent in net income over the same six months of last year, reflecting heavy war traffic and economies in train loading.

"The results disclosed in a table of 450 listed corporations by groups offer an almost complete reversal of last year's earnings picture as of the end of June.

"But despite the large tax allowances, no less than 437 of the 450 corporations were able to report profits for the half-year. And while some abrupt and substantial reversals occurred, the average decline of net income of the groups as a whole was less than 20 per cent."

The street was particularly impressed by a 56.9 per cent increase of aggregate dividend distribution in the electrical equipment group, which has 16 issues listed on the exchange.

Thirteen of those listings paid dividends, three of them at an increased rate, totaling an estimated $30,949,000.

While railroad dividends went up 6.4 per cent, public utility payments dropped exactly 6.4 per cent. The farm machinery group climbed 15.8 per cent; the tobacco group dropped 17.3 per cent.

Shipbuilding, working at capacity now, paid its stockholders 28 per cent more in dividends this year, although the iron and steel group—an industry in record production—increased dividend payments only 3.9 per cent.

Many financial men believe that so long as high-volume production continues a "tall background" of gross earnings for many listed companies should provide reasonable profits.

They say the dent the war is putting in profits varies widely from industry to industry and even from company to company in the same field.

Other groups listed on the exchange showed the following percentage of increase in dividend payments, although not all the stocks listed in any one group paid dividends at all, while only some made increased payments to the stockholders:

Business and office equipment, 0.6; garment, 13.5; leather, 10.8; machinery and metal, 3.1; paper and publishing, 8.6; petroleum, 3.7.

In the groups whose dividend payments declined were the following, with the percentage decrease:

Amusement, 0.5; automobile, 33.0; aviation, 37.1; building, 8.9; chemical, 16.3; financial, 7.5; food, 4.0; mining, 5.8; retail merchandising, 7.1; rubber, 9.4; and textile, 19.8.

Dividend Outlook

Wall Street analysts say the future trend of dividends is particularly difficult to foresee at this time. Of course, one of the immediate uncertainties is taxes. Rates have not been finally fixed, and it is pretty commonly expected that the tax bill in the making will be superseded by a new one next year.

But, in addition to taxes, there are many other uncertainties. First is the question of profits made on war business. The Army and Navy now are renegotiating contracts with suppliers. Also, there is some opinion in Congress that a new measure putting a flat percentage limitation on profits on war business should be enacted.

On top of all this, there are further uncertainties over the longer range. What reserves should corporations set aside to convert back to peacetime work? There is no uniformity of opinion. Increasingly, plants and machinery are being turned over to strictly war operation. How much of what the concerns have at the time will be useful for peacetime operations, when peace comes?

In many instances, equipment is being subjected to exceptional wear and tear. Also, great technological change is expected as result of the war, so that much of present plant may be obsolete before the nation gets far into the new peace time. In view of all uncertainties, most Wall Streeters feel stockholders have fared pretty well.

East's Arguments for Nationwide Rationing Amusing to Oil Men

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Recent statements of two Eastern Senators calling for nation-wide gasoline rationing were received with amusement by some members of the oil industry.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, declared that it was "grossly unfair and destructive to public morale" to ration gasoline in the Atlantic Coast States while citizens of the rest of the country could get all they needed.

Senator Brewster (R) of Maine, added that Easterners were not partisans "but pariots offering to our fellow Americans in the West an opportunity to share with us the sacrifices of this war."

One well-known observer of the petroleum industry, who says he hasn't yet heard any logical reason why gasoline should be rationed in the States where it is plentiful, declared:

"If we are willing to give up gasoline in the Southwest just because there is a shortage in the East, may we assume that Easterners would be willing to ration seafoods and stop bathing in the ocean in sympathy with us?

"We don't grow any lobsters out here and we don't have an ocean to swim in, so why should they be allowed to have them in the East?

There has been some speculation that the requisitioning of railroad tank cars in other parts of the country for the use in transporting petroleum products to the East might cause a shortage of such transportation in the Midwest and Southwest, thus necessitating the rationing of gasoline in these areas.

However, oil men say that 80 per cent of the pertoleum moved in the Southwest now is being transported by truck and the need for tank cars may soon be entirely removed.

They point out, too, that approximately 68,000 tank cars now are being used in the Atlantic Coast service and with the addition of only a few hundred more the coast will be getting all the oil products it needs.

Meanwhile, the Oil and Gas Journal noted a continuation of the sharp decline in oil field activity and declared it was causing oil field workers to seek employment in other industries in ever-increasing numbers.

If the loss of manpower is not checked, the Journal said, "the industry will be unable to meet a demand for crude oil which may arise in the next two years."

OPA Cuts Price of Certain Basic Chemicals Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson ordered a sharp reduction in the price of certain basic chemicals used in the manufacture of important military and civilian products. Products covered by the order include normal butyl alcohol produced by both fermentation and syntheses, and synthetic and fermentation acetone and butyl acetate.

The new basic price for fermentation acetone was reduced from 15.8 to 8.5 cents a pound and for normal fermentation butyl alcohol from 15.8 to 12.5 cents a pound. A price of 13.5 cents a pound, tank cars delivered, was established for normal fermentation butyl acetate.

Mr. Henderson explained the reductions resulted from the fact that producers of acetone and butyl alcohol had changed to production by grain rather than molasses in the fermentation process with resultant substantial reduction in raw material costs.

U. S. Sugar Declares 4 Dividends on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—There'll be little reason to guess at preferred stock dividend payments by the United States Sugar Corp. for nearly a year—they've been declared in advance.

Directors of the company have voted four regular 40-cent payments on the series "A" preferred stock, payable Sept. 10 and Dec. 10, 1942, and March 10 and June 10, 1943, to stockholders of record on the 25th of the month preceding those dates.

Also declared in advance were regular quarterly payments of $1.25 a share on the $5 preferred, to be disbursed Oct. 15 of this year and on Jan. 15, April 15 and July 15 next year to holders of record on the second of those same months.

In the first half of 1942 the company paid two regular 40-cent dividends on the series "A" stock and two participating dividends of 15 cents each.

Wickard Plan Supported By Farm Union

WASHINGHTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The National Farmers Union came to the support today of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard in advocating repeal of a provision of the price control law promising ceilings on farm prices at less than 110 per cent of partiy.

M. W. Thatcher, legislative representative of the union, issued a statement declaring that the majority of farmers support Mr. Wickard's stand.

"Farmers want parity for the foods and fibers they produce—and no more," the statement said, adding that the union opposed the 110 per cent limitation when it was before Congress.

Mr. Thatcher said that farmers would insist, however, that "labor, manufacturers and stores limit their wages and prices as part of the whole effective means for avoiding inflation."

He said that the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, of which he is president, also supported Mr. Wickard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Senate Republican Leader Charles McNary of Oregon has endorsed Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard's proposal of a "practical plan" for imposing price ceilings on livestock and removal of legislative restrictions prohibiting ceilings on processed farm products unless the farm price is above 110 per cent of parity.

"I believe the farmers want no more than parity—they are not selfish," Senator McNary told reporters. He reminded interviewers that he had opposed the 110 per cent provision in committee in favor of a parity ceiling.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky, just back from a fishing trip, had no immediate comment.

Plan Criticized

In the House, Chairman Hampton Fulmer (D) of South Caroline, of the agriculture committee, said farmers have no chance "for a fair and square deal under the present administration of price control."

Criticizing OPA Director Leon Henderson and Secretary Wickard, the Carolinian told the representatives that "every other group was being taken care of at the expense of farmers."

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson, calling upon all Americans for greater sacrifices to win the fight against inflation, said last night the farmer "must take less, from now on, for many of his products," and wage increases must be limited to those "clearly dictated by necessity."

In an address prepared for a rally of war workers here, Mr. Henderson asserted: "It is a question of whether we want to win this war or whether we want personally to profit from it."

Saying Americans must choose today, because tomorrow may be too late, Mr. Henderson told the war workers that "Now, in the ninth month of war, we face one stark, certain fact—unless we now move ahead in our fight against inflation, that battle will be lost."

Working on Plan

"I have already begun the battle," he said. "I am working with the Secretary of Agricultulre on a plan for a ceiling on some farm prices. Many prices, over which we have so far had no substantial control, are now up. In effect, that means that the farmer is going to be asked to take less for his product. It is my firm conviction that he must take less, from now on, for many of his products."

Placing wage and salary increases during the last year at $1,200,000,000 a month, Mr. Henderson said the cost of living "has not even begun to catch up." He added:

"I say to you once again in all seriousness that if we are to win this fight against inflation, increases of that sort in the income of any one group must not continue. Can we afford to fight a war for the profit of any one group?

"The wage earner must be prepared to forego wage increases beyond those clearly dictated by necessity. We must be prepared to accept stabilization of wages. We must be prepared to enlist in the offensive I am proposing.

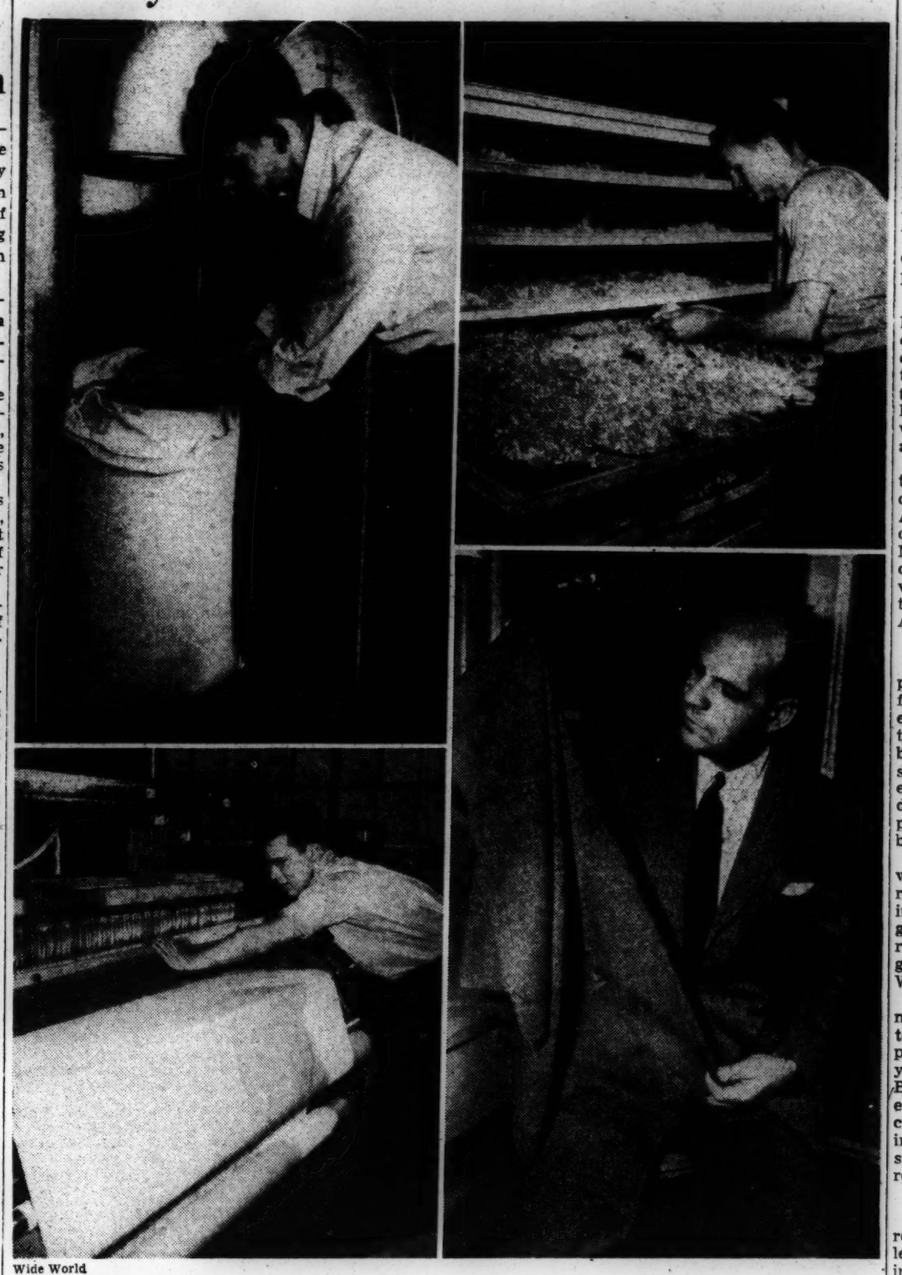
All Are Included

"Does that mean that the farmer and the wage earner alone must accept these sacrifices? By no means. Corporations — big and small—must also accept the necessity for reduced income both for their shareholders and for their officers. . . ."

Estimating 1942 income of all individuals at $113,000,000,000, Mr. Henderson said there would be $84,000,000,000 of buying power, after taxes and savings, fighting to purchase $75,000,000,000 of goods and services.

"That means that the pressure will grow against price ceilings," he told his audience. "It means, first and foremost, that unless we step in and put a stop to further increases, that those ceilings will be endangered. It means that the cost of living will begin to skyrocket, that demands will outrace supplies, and prices will finally outrace incomes in a dizzy, upward spiral that can only end—and end it will—in economic chaos."

Soybeans Processed Into Wool Fabric



Wide World

Soybeans to wool—one of the production projects now being carried on by the Ford Motor Co. Spun by ingenious methods from a molasses-like substance that contains soybean protein as its principal ingredient, the fiber is similar to sheep's wool, cheaper to produce, and said to be at its best when blended with that wool. Upper left: Bag of ground soybean. Upper right: The soybean fiber, cut and dried, is ready to be spun. Lower left: Cloth made from soybean fiber comes off the loom. Lower right: In charge of the soybean processing and fiber plant departments, Robert Boyer, who has done much experimental work in the field, holds a piece of suiting made from the soybean fiber.

Peg Wages to Cost Of Living Urged To Halt Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As an inflation curb, the lowest wages should be adjusted to a "marketbasket cost-of-living" index, according to John Chamberlain, director of the bureau of labor-industrial relations of Freedom House.

"The job would be a ticklish one, but in England and Australia joint labor - management - government boards have managed to peg wages to the cost of the elementary necessities of life," Mr. Chamberlain recalled. "Where industry can't stand the strain, government subsidies have been used. Then, too, if a sort of committee-of-the-whole, including both War Labor Board and Office of Price Administration representaives, could issue wage decrees jointly, the disruptive spectacle of quarreling bureaus would be done away with.

"As things are now constituted, labor is encouraged to bring pressure to bear on William H. Davis's board every time Leon Henderson's board opens its mouth. This generates passions that ripple down through the rank and file, and we get Bayonne strike in consequence."

Mr. Chamberlain recommended that Congress pass the bill which would make it impossible for any individual to keep more than $25,000 a year in earnings for the duration of the war.

"Not that much extra money would pour into the Treasury from a taxation policy so limiting individual incomes," he held. "It is the moral effect here that is important. With the 'big shots,' visibly touched by the war, Mr. Roosevelt could then ask sacrifices which labor would be prepared psychologically to meet."

Cleveland Graphite Plans $5,000,000 Bank Loan

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. will ask preferred stockholders to approve a $5,000,000 bank credit for additional working capital required by greatly increasing war production, President Ban F. Hopkins announced after a special directors meeting.

The credit, to be used principally for carrying increased inventories and accounts receivable, would be available through 1945 as needed.

Mr. Hopkins told directors the concern has been chosen as one of the largest producers of certain airplane and automotive parts and that present production, already the greatest in history, must be increased "many times over." The expansion, Mr. Hopkins added, will require a heavy increase in the number of employees and 24-hour operation seven days a week, with swing shifts allowing one day off in seven and maximum hours to be 48 a week.

New Super-Detective X-Ray Tool Being Built to Aid War Effort

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Science, discontented because it cannot X-ray steel plates more than eight inches thick, is building a new gigantic tool to determine deeper secrets as a part of the war production effort.

The principal part of this super-detective, a huge electro-magnet, will weigh 125 tons and be composed of more than 100,000 pieces of silicon steel. Its hollow glass core will toss electrons about 800 miles, whirling them around a quarter of a million times in 1-240th of a second.

The potent giant will be housed in a special building with three-foot concrete walls reminiscent of a bomb shelter. Mere man will stay outside in a control room, and peek at the monster through a periscope.

The whirling electrons will strike a target to generate a beam of highly penetrating X rays. The beam will emerge from the machine together with scattered high-speed electrons capable of penetrating two inches of steel. The thick walls and periscope are designed to safeguard operators from both the electrons and X ray.

Details of the induction electron accelerator were disclosed to the National Inventors' Council by Dr. William D. Coolidge, a member of the council and director of research for the General Electric Company. The company, engaged almost entirely in war production, is building the accelerator which, among other things, will speed electrons to energies of 100,000,000 volts.

Dr. Coolidge explained the capabilities of the new tool are not known exactly. Experiments will begin as soon as it is completed, probably late this year.

The most urgent of the problems to be attacked, according to Dr. Coolidge, is determination of the maximum thicknesses to which X rays may be applied usefully in the examination of armor plate and other steels. He said use of the present million-volt industrial X-ray unit is from necessity confined to exploration of eight-inch depths.

Aviation Corp. War Output Sets New Records in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aviation Corp. reported new peaks in war production for the second quarter "with deliveries ahead of schedules and backlogs of orders in the aggregate at all-time high levels."

After estimated federal taxes of $3,100,000, net income for the six months ended May 31 was $2,478,291, or 43 cents a common share, compared with $662,234 net income, after $273,979 deducted for taxes, or 11 cents a share, in the like 1941 period.

Victor Emanuel, President, said dividend action was deferred by directors pending action on new tax rates, legislation involving renegotiation of contracts, proposals for price ceilings on materials and efforts toward wage stabilization in the aircraft industry.

"Splendid progress" in operations was reported by Mr. Emanuel. He announced that a new manufacturing unit, Northern Aircraft Products Division, was to be built in Ohio for the production of aircraft parts.

ABA Convention, Canceled, Goes to Members in Print

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bankers Association will reverse the usual procedure this year and go to its members for the annual convention instead of the members coming to the convention.

The association announced recently that the regular annual meeting had been canceled. Now it has been decided to hold a "convention in print."

The "convention" will be held in the September issue of the association's official publication, Banking. The usual annual address of the president of the association, a message from President Roosevelt and one from Secretary Henry Morgenthau, panel discussions on various subjects and other phases of the usual meeting will be presented.

Canada Plans Ceiling On Used Clothing Prices

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in a move designed to preclude any exploitation of families who meet their household budget by purchasing used garments, slapped specific ceilings on retail prices for used clothing.

Board officials said that maximum prices included in the order would prevent confusion arising from the difficulty of proving that a particular garment was of the same type or make, or in the same condition, as a garment sold in the basic period.

The order will become effective Sept. 1. It will supplement but not change existing regulations which set maximum prices at the same level as during the basic period, Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941.

The board said there is no shortage of new clothing, and that as long as this condition continues, ordinary competition will tend to hold down used clothing prices.

Taxes Cut Nickel Plate Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad's July net income was $672,608 on gross of $8,106,849 against $711,492 on $5,095,083 the same 1941 month, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway subsidiary reported. Taxes for July were estimated at $2,376,016, compared with $704,814.

CIO Group Urges WPB Dismissals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Blaming "certain dollar-a-year men" of the War Production Board for shortages of critical war materials, CIO members of WPB's labor advisory committee called unon Chairman Donald M. Nelson today for their dismissal.

As WPB officials disclosed that Mr. Nelson had directed a review of personnel and elimination of executives considered unsuited to their jobs, the advisory committee's three CIO members made public a resolution protesting that the war effort was "being paralyzed" as a result of inefficient planning.

The petition was signed by Clinton Golden, assistant to the president of the United Steel Workers of America; John Green, president of the CIO International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, and Walter Reuther, vice-president of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers of America.

Vested Interests

"Every effort to expand steel production facilities and to plan for maximum utilization of present steel production facilities," the resolution asserted, "has been blocked by vested interests in the steel industry who have been given aid and comfort by certain dollar-a-year men in important positions in the iron and steel branch of the WPB."

Urging dismissal of executives who, the resolution claimed, "are responsible for similar shortages in their respective divisions," the group appealed to Mr. Nelson to reinstate Frederick I. Libbey, engineering consultant, discharged Wednesday.

Mr. Libbey, the CIO committee members declared, "was fired for telling the truth" in a report "exposing the failure of the dollar-a-year WPB iron-steel branch men." Board officials, however, said the engineer was discharged for discussing a confidential report on iron and steel operations with outsiders and for other personnel reasons.

Branch Chief Resigns

One branch chief, Douglas Kirk, resigned Wednesday, it was learned. However, there was no implication that he was considered inefficient; it was understood that he quit because his policies failed to fit in with those of his superiors.

Mr. Kirk, former vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company in Chicago, was head of the WPB containers branch.

Meanwhile, WPB officials who declined to be quoted by name said that Mr. Nelson's order for a general housecleaning as a part of his "get tough" policy brought reports that resignations or dismissals in various branches of WPB were imminent.

There was indication, too, the sources said, that Mr. Nelson was banning a showdown with the armed services on priority powers within the next 36 hours. He was expected, they added, to re-emphasize full control over his priority power and repudiate any claim of the armed services to "veto power" enabling the Army-Navy Munitions Board to prevent WPB from granting the new super-priority rating to civilian users.

Iron Ore Stocks At Lake Erie Docks, Furnaces at Peak

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported stocks of war-vital iron ore at furnaces and Lake Erie docks Aug. 1 totaled 37,326,533 gross tons, highest for the date since the association began keeping records.

This compares with the previous Aug. 1 peak of 35,846,160 tons in 1938 and with 30,930,991 tons a month ago and 31,597,386 tons a year ago. At the current rate of consumption these lower lake supplies are sufficient for more than five months' operation of the steel industry.

The report listed July furnace consumption of the Lake Superior product at 7,175,845 gross tons, against 7,033,584 tons the previous month, 6,497,442 tons a year ago and the record 7,229,900 tons of May this year. For the year to Aug. 1 the unprecedented total of 49,116,562 tons have been melted, compared with 43,178,525 tons in the like period last year.

Furnaces in blast continued at the peak of 181 of an available 190, against 176 out of 186 a year ago.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	325,000
Previous day's sales	305,840
1942 volume to date	64,959,097
1941 volume to date	89,306,639

Stocks Firm; Rubber Shares At New Highs

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Rubbers, together with selected rails and industrials, regained their rising stamina in today's stock market although many issues continued to loiter in the losing column.

The list was somewhat ragged at the start but the drying up of selling soon inspired bidding for favorites, a number of which went into new high ground for the year or longer with advances of fractions to around a point. Plus signs were reduced here and there near the close and declines were fairly well distributed. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 325,000 shares.

Wall Street seemed more hopeful regarding war developments in Europe and the Pacific but customers, generally, were disinclined to get too far out on a limb because of possible eventualities over the week end. The thought the market may have "corrected" the lengthy upswing by its sidewise move of the two previous sessions acted to restrain liquidation.

Stocks in the new high class included Goodrich common and preferred, Firestone Tire, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Union Pacific and Texas & Pacific Railway.

Resistant performers were Bethlehem Steel, Anaconda, Kennecott, Schenley, Pan American Airways, United Air Lines, Homestake Mining, Marshall Field, du Pont, Allied Chemical and Intercontinental Rubber.

Backwardness was exhibited by Eastman Kodak, J. I. Case, American Can, General Electric, Boeing, U. S. Gypsum and International Harvester.

In the curb mild support was received by Gulf Oil, Sherwin Williams, International Petroleum and Cuban Atlantic Sugar. Occasional losers were Pantepec and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Rise

The greater part of the bond market was ahead fractions to a point or so near the final hour today.

Rails, in good demand during the forenoon, showed signs of tiring in some cases, although most of the active issues held on to early gains.

Several Missouri Pacific bonds of various maturities were in demand early and stimulated buying in other rails, including Wabash 4¼s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and 6s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and some of the medium priced Baltimore & Ohio obligations.

Other corporates making some progress included Allis-Chalmers 4s, Hudson Coal 5s, General Steel Castings 5½s and Manati Sugar 4s.

American Telephone 3s, New York Dock 4s and Pacific Gas & Electric 3½s were among issues lagging most of the time.

Light demand lifted Australia 4½s and 5s fractionally higher and there was fair activity in various Chilean loans at higher prices.

Cotton Spinning Rate Above a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during July at 130.2 per cent of capacity, on a single-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 133.2 per cent during June this year, and 123.0 per cent during July last year.

Spinning spindles in place July 31 totaled 23,967,762, of which 23,111,848 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,019,598 and 23,090,560 for June this year, and 24,338,750 and 23,027,818 for July last year.

Active spindle hours for July totaled 11,484,372,745, or an average of 479 hours pers spindle in place, compared with 11,264,419,347 and 469 for June this year, and 10,536,708,779 and 433 for July last year.

Wheat Prices Hold To Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Wheat Prices fluctuated within a range of Only ½ cent a bushel today and other grains except corn held to a correspondingly narrow span as the market reflected contraction of trading interest because of the uncertainty as to the nature of anti-inflation proposals now being drafted in Washington.

Reports that some Government officials were studying plans that would mean eventual virtual stabilization of farm prices around parity levels chilled both buyers and sellers. Traders said there was no incentive for investment or speculative action until this situation is clarified and as a result the market was guided almost entirely by small scale commercial transactions.

London Market Has Firm Tone

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The stock market closed the week today with a firm tone.

Industrials ended irregular with home rails dull, oils steady, diamonds higher, kaffirs easier and coppers firmer.

British funds advanced and Brazilian bonds rallied in the foreign list.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
45⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45	45	45	
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	+1⅛
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 15
13⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	8	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	[illegible]	Allegheny Cp	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 19
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	
22¾	16	Alleg LS 1.20e	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	A'g 18
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	6	133¾	133	133¾	+ ¾
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	A'g 15
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	5	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
1½	[illegible]	Amal Leather	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
58	43	Amerada Pet 2	16	58½	58½	58½	— ⅝
23⅛	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
48⅛	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	12	39	39	39	
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	5	7⅛	7	7	A'g 20
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	5	67	67	67	— ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	A'g 20
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	59	58¾	58¾	A'g 20
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4h)	1	89½	89½	89½	A'g 20
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1½e	6	16	16	16	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 20
1	⅝	Am Ecaus TH	2	⅞	¾	¾	A'g 17
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	16¼	Am FP6pf.90k	6	28¼	28	28¼	
31½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	9	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	6	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	3	3	3	A'g 19
26	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 19
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	A'g 18
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	15	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 19
10⅛	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lopf 3½k	1	77½	77½	77½	A'g 19
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	5	5	5	+ ¼
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2⅝k	26	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	9	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅞	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4[illegible]	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	145	145	145	A'g 18
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 17
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓	16	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	23	22	23	A'g 14
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	23	119	118¾	119	
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	5	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	19	43	42½	43	+ ½
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	— ¼
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 20
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	18	28	27½	27¾	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	A'g 13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	43	43	43	A'g 19
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅜	AmZ pr pf3¾k	1	44	44	44	A'g 20
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1½e)	13	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16	A'g 20
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	33	33	33	+ ½
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	+1
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	55½	55	55	— ½
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	26¾	26	26¼	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 18
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 20
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
63	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61	A'g 20
26½	20	Associates 1 2	2	26½	26½	26½	A'g 20
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	27	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	5	68½	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	21	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 19
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 19
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	1	17¼	17	17¼	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 18
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 20
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	8	48	48	48	A'g 15
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	3	47	47	47	A'g 20
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	17	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	9	12	11¾	11⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 17
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	1	20	20	20	A'g 18
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 20
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	+2½
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	4	31½	31⅛	31⅛	A'g 20
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	13½	13½	13½	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 17
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 20
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	1	54	54	54	+ ⅝
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	5	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
24	13¾	Bigelow-S1½e	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	A'g 19
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox¼e	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 20
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 19
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
21¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	9	21⅜	21	21¼	
25⅝	19¾	Borg-War .80e	4	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 20
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	A'g 18
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17	17	17	A'g 20
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 20
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	37	37	37	A'g 19
½	[illegible]	Bkly & Q Tran	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	5⅞	Budd Wh(½e)	5	6	6	6	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F 1.35e	4	12	11½	11½	— ½
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	4	18⅛	17¾	17¾	A'g 19
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 14
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	+ [illegible]
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	10	8	8	8	A'g 20
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5	Butler Bros	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	3	21¼	21	21¼	A'g 20
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 20
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 20
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 20
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 20
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	+ ½
2⅛	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	7	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	A'g 20
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69	69	69	— ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	36	36	36	+ ½
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 19
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	4	12½	12	12½	+ ½
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 18
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	14	2	2	2	A'g 20
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	+1
17	14⅛	Champ Pa ½e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 18
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 20
36¾	27⅛	Ches & Ohio 3	21	32½	32¼	32¼	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	38	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ½
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2	2	2	
12½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	123	13¼	12¼	13⅛	+ ¾
5⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	A'g 20
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	[illegible]	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	[illegible]	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 19
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 18
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	17	59½	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	34½	34	34	A'g 19
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¼
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	77½	77½	77½	A'g 20
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	1	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 20
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 19
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12	12	12	+ [illegible]
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 19
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
30¾	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
22¾	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	14	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	2	98	98	98	A'g 13
27⅝	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	12	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ½
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 19
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th&South	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	5	26	25⅞	26	
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	12	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½	A'g 17
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	12	16¾	16½	16⅝	
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 19
7⅜	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	41	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 18
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	4	8	7⅞	8	A'g 19
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 18
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	81	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 18
8	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	36	35⅝	36	A'g 17
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	A'g 15
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	1	12	12	12	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	91	91	91	A'g 14
28	21⅛	Cont Can (1e)	3	24	23¾	24	— ¼
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜e	3	6¾	6½	6¾	A'g 18
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	13	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 20
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	11	50½	49¾	50½	+ ⅝
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 12
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	15	15	15	A'g 20
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35	35	35	A'g 20
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11¼	11	11⅛	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	27	27	27	
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
9	5	Cub-Am S ¼e	8	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ½
84	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84	84	84	A'g 19
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
18½	13½	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 18
⅞	[illegible]	Curtis Publish	2	¾	¾	¾	+ [illegible]
18¾	12	Curt p pf1.35k	3	15	14½	15	+ ½
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	21	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	A'g 20
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .85e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
		D—E					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3	3	3	A'g 14
17½	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 9
11⅝	8	Davis Ch .60e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
24¼	18½	Deere&Co .35e	4	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅜
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	5	27½	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 19
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel WG 1½	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	A'g 13
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅞	2⅞	Del Lack&W	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
½	[illegible]	Den&RioGW pf	4	½	½	½	A'g 20
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed 1e	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	
27¼	18	Diam Mat 1½e	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
38¾	33¼	Diam M pf1½	6	37⅝	37½	37⅝	A'g 20
9⅜	7⅝	Diam T M ¼e	4	8	8	8	A'g 18
21	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	4	20½	20½	20½	A'g 20
83	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	83	83	83	A'g 20
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¼e	6	9	9	9	A'g 19
23¼	16⅝	Doehler D(1e)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.70e	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	3	61¾	61½	61¾	A'g 19
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	3	111¼	110¼	111¼	+ ¼
15½	13⅛	Dresser M ¾e	1	15	15	15	
4⅝	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 19
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 7
144	102¾	du Pont 3¼e	*13	114¾	113¼	114¾	+1¾
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	4	26	25⅞	26	
3½	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 18
141	108	Eastman (6a)	3	129	129	129	—2
32¼	26	Eaton Mfg 3	7	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
15	11½	Edis Br 1.20	2	12¼	12¼	12	A'g 20
1⅜	[illegible]	El&M In .06e	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 18
27¾	20⅝	El Auto 1¼e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
13⅝	10⅜	Elec Boat ½e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32¾	15	El P$6 pf.90k	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
35¼	17¼	EIP7pf$1.05k	3	24⅜	24	24	
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	3	30¾	30½	30¾	A'g 19
26⅜	19¼	El PasoG 2.40	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 20
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	44	44	44	A'g 20
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	45	45	45	A'g 8
73	46	EPS5½pf5½	1	51	51	51	A'g 19
¼	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 20
7⅜	4⅞	Erie RR ½e	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
7⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct ½e	70	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
3	1½	Eureka V Cl	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod	2	4½	4½	4½	
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	1	23	23	23	A'g 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y 28
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	1	21	21	21	A'g 19
8¼	6	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 19
24½	20	Fed Min&S 3e	6	22¼	22	22¼	A'g 20
10½	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 11
4¼	3	Fed M T .20e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	A'g 13
87	76	Fed DS pf4¼	2	78½	77	78½	A'g 18
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	2	9	9	9	A'g 15
41¾	29⅝	Fid P F 1.60a	14	38⅜	37½	37½	— ½
18⅛	13⅝	Firestone ¾e	8	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
99½	87½	Firestone pf 6	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 11
39½	29¾	First NSt 2½	1	32	32	32	A'g 19
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote .55e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	87	87	87	Jul 3
22⅞	15	Florence S 1e	1	22½	22½	22½	
21¾	18	Florsheim A 2	1	20	20	20	Jul 10
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 18
11⅛	9	Food Fair St 1	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 19
33	27⅝	Food Ma 1.40	1	34	34	34	+ ½
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
10¼	5	Francisco Sug	7	6⅛	6	6	
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	3	34½	34½	34½	
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	17	17	17	A'g 20
		G					
2⅜	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Gair Robt ¼g	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 20
11	3⅞	Gair pf 1.20	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 11
3⅝	2½	Gar Wood	5	3	2⅞	3	
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	1	7	7	7	A'g 4
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ½a	1	10	10	10	A'g 18
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	1	103	103	103	A'g 11
46¾	35½	Gen Am Tr 1e	2	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅜	Gen Bak .20e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3¾	2⅝	Gen Bronze	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
3	2¼	Gen Cable	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 19
9⅜	6⅞	Gen Cable A	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	A'g 19
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½k	1	72	72	72	A'g 20
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼	A'g 18
28⅜	21½	Gen El 1.05e	25	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅛
40½	23¾	Gen Fds 1.30e	6	32¼	32¼	32½	— ¼
116⅛	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	5	116⅛	116	116	Jul 24
1¾	⅝	Gen G & El A	27	1	1	1	+ ⅛
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	1	78	78	78	A'g 19
39⅞	30	Gen Mot 1½e	16	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
128	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	2	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	A'g 20
3⅜	1¾	Gen O Ad .20e	2	2	2	2	A'g 19
30	15¾	Gen O Ad A	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
14⅛	10¾	Gen Prec ½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
5¾	3⅞	Gen Print Ink	1	4	4	4	A'g 20
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Serv	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 20
13⅞	10½	Gen Ry S ½e	3	13½	13⅜	13½	— ¼
½	¼	Gen Real&Ut	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 17
28½	23	Gen R'I&U pf	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
19¼	14½	Gen Refr 60e	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
10	8¼	Gen Shoe ¾e	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 19
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
16½	11	Gen Time ½e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 18
11¼	7½	Gen T&R ½e	2	11	11	11	
4	3	Gillette (.15e)	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	40⅛	Gillette pf (5)	1	56½	56½	56½	A'g 20

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	2	4½	4½	4½	
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 13
15	12½	Glidden (.80e)	1	14	14	14	A'g 20
44	37¾	Glid cv pf 2¼	1	39½	39½	39½	A'g 19
[illegible]	¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
2⅜	1⅝	Goebel Bw .20	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	13	Goodrich ½e	32	20¾	20	20½	+ ½
75	56	Goodrich pf 5	2	77	77	77	+1
18¾	10¼	Goodyear T 1e	37	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+1
84¼	60⅛	Goodyear pf 5	2	83	83	83	A'g 20
3¼	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1	⅝	Graham-Paige	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5½	4⅛	Graby M .60a	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅛	6	Grand Union	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
8¼	6	Granite C.35g	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 20
31	22⅛	Grant (1.40a)	2	29	29	29	— ½
25	22	Grant pf (1)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	A'g 19
17¼	14¾	Gt N I O ct 2g	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	19¾	Gt Nor pf 1e	10	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
28¼	22⅜	Gt West Sug 2	2	23½	23½	23½	
22½	25	Green HL (2a)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	A'g 19
12¾	10½	Greyhound (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	10	Greyh'd pf 55	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
14⅝	9⅛	Grum Airc ¾e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Gulf Mob&Oh	34	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	18	Gulf Mpf2½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	20	20	20	A'g 7
12½	9¾	Hall Print 1a	1	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¾
10½	8	Hamil W .40e	1	9	9	9	A'g 20
16⅝	12½	Harb-Walk ⅞e	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 19
4½	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	5	3¾	3½	3½	A'g 19
1⅞	⅞	Hayes Mfg	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	5½	Hayes In 1¼e	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 7
93½	79¼	Hazel Atlas 5	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	A'g 7
6⅝	4½	Hecker Prod	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
58	45	Helme 3⅜e	1	56	56	56	A'g 11
12¾	10¼	Hercules (1)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	A'g 19
21	57	Herc Pw 1.10e	61	60	58½	60	+1
44	30¼	Hershey C (3)	1	38	38	38	A'g 12
104½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	7	86	85	85	A'g 17
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ¼e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 30
14½	11	Hires 1.20a	6	14½	14½	14½	Jul 23
26⅜	14¼	Holland F (2)	5	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
6⅞	6	Hollander ½e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 20
18⅜	13⅜	Holly Sug ½e	2	14½	14½	14½	A'g 19
38¼	22½	Homestake4½	26	30½	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
35¼	27	Hou Her A 2½	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	A'g 11
10⅝	8¼	Hou Her B ½e	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
44	30½	Household (4)	5	37⅝	37½	37½	A'g 20
105	96	Household pf 5	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 19
3¼	2¼	Houston Oil	1	3	3	3	
34¾	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	A'g 17
⅞	⅜	Hudson & Man	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ [illegible]
4	2	Hudson&M pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 20
21	16⅝	Hudson B (h2)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Hudson Motor	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
8	5⅝	Illinois Cent	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
18¾	13	Ill Cent pf	4	17¼	17	17	A'g 19
9¾	6⅜	Indian Refin	2	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
16⅜	10⅜	Indp Pw1.10e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 20
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	6	23½	23	23½	A'g 17
100	74	Ing Rand 4½e	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 19
74½	54	Inland Steel 4	2	62	61	62	+1
12⅜	8¾	Insp Con C ¾e	27	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	5½	Insur ct (.20)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 6
23½	19	Iterchem 1.60	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 19
10⅜	5¼	Itercon R .40g	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
8	5⅜	Interlake ¼e	8	6	6	6	
151¼	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6a	4	138½	138	138	
52	40	Int Harvest 2	6	48	47⅞	48	— ¼
166	147	Int Harv pf 7	2	162¾	162	162	A'g 18
¾	¼	Int Hydro El A	3	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	A'g 15
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Int Minerals	4	7½	7½	7½	
46	38	Int Min'ls 4pf	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
3	1⅞	Int M&Ch p pf	6	57½	57	57½	Apr10
3	1⅞	Int Mining ¼g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 19
28¾	24⅛	Int Nick Can 2	29	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
135	126¾	Int Nick pf(7)	1	133	133	133	Jul 20
15¾	8⅝	Int Paper Co	3	9	9	9	
60⅝	46½	Int Paper pf 5	1	48¾	48½	48½	A'g 20
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 19
48¼	39	Int Salt (1e)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	A'g 19
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	4	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	A'g 20
39	26	Int Silver 2e	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
102	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	104	104	104	A'g 20
3	1½	Int Tel & Tel	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	6⅝	Interst DS ¾e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9¼	7¾	Intertype ½e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 18
32⅜	24¾	Island Cr C 1e	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 18
		J—K—L					
8	5⅝	Jarvis 1¼g	2	7	7	7	
33½	18⅝	Jewel T 1.40e	3	25	24½	24¼	A'g 18
107⅝	85	Jewel T pf4¼	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	A'g 5
62½	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	5	57⅛	57	57	+ ⅛
24¾	17½	Jones&L Stl 2e	5	20⅛	20	20	
64	54¾	Jones&L pfA 5	1	56	56	56	A'g 17
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	1	68	68	68	A'g 20
11	8	Joy Mfg (½e)	1	8	8	8	A'g 19
9¾	5	Kalam S&F.60	1	9½	9½	9½	
5	2¾	Kan City Sou	37	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	16	Kan C So pf2g	15	25	24⅛	25	+1¼
11½	6	Kaufmann .40e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 19
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	4	8½	8½	8½	A'g 12
12⅞	10¼	Kels H A 2¼k	1	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Kelsey H B ⅜e	5	6	6	6	+ ¼
37½	26⅜	Kennecott1¾e	14	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	11¾	Keyst S&W 1e	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
29	24½	Kimberly-Cl 1	1	26	26	26	A'g 19
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 17
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	
3¼	2⅛	Kresge Dep St	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 14
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29½	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	A'g 20
15⅛	11½	Lambert (1½)	9	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
10⅛	8⅜	Lane Bryant 1a	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
23½	15½	Lee R&T1½e	1	23½	23½	23½	A'g 18
23⅛	18½	Leh P C 1⅛e	1	19	19	19	
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 19
15½	8½	Lehigh V C pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 20
21⅞	17¾	Lehman Cp 1a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
14	11⅜	Lehn&Fk .70e	2	13½	13½	13½	A'g 18
22	18	Lerner Strs (2)	1	22	22	22	
26½	20½	Lib-O-F G ¾e	6	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
5¼	4	Lib. McN .45e	7	4½	4½	4½	
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 23
74½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¾
74½	50½	Lig&My B (3)	4	61½	60½	61½	A'g 20
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	1	175	175	175	A'g 1
21⅞	16¾	Lily Tulip	6	22	22	22	
32⅜	22⅛	Lima Loco(1e)	1	26	26	26	
34	25½	Link Belt (2)	1	32	32	32	A'g 20
11	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref 1	8	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
15½	11⅜	Liquid Carb 1a	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24½	14⅝	Lockheed A 2g	5	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ⅜
45½	37	Loew's Inc (2)	6	43¾	43⅜	43½	+ ½
42½	31½	Lone Star (3)	2	35½	35¼	35¼	— ½
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 18
16½	11½	Lorillard ½e	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
76½	58	Lou & Nash 2e	3	61½	61	61½	+ ½
18¼	11¾	Lou G&EA1½	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacAnd 1½e	3	17⅛	17	17	A'g 19
35⅜	27¾	Mack Truck 1e	3	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
21⅛	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	2	19½	19½	19½	
13⅝	10½	Mad Sq G ¾e	2	11	11	11	A'g 11
27¾	20	Magma C 1½e	2	22½	22½	22½	A'g 20
4⅝	2⅜	Manati Sugar	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 20
6¼	5	Mandel Br ½e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 15
16¾	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	2	13½	13½	13½	A'g 18
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	2¾	Mar Mid .18e	11	3	2⅞	3	
12⅝	8½	Marsh Fld .80	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
26⅛	17¼	Martin GL 3g	9	20⅞	20¼	20¼	A'g 20
6⅛	3½	Martin-Parry	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27½	22¾	Masonite Cp 1a	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
24½	20	Master E 1.10e	6	22	22	22	Jul 29
29½	19½	Math Alk ⅝e	5	22¾	22⅝	22½	A'g 20
46½	31	May Dept St 3	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	A'g 20
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 17
18	13½	Maytag pf (3)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11⅛	9	McCall 1.40	2	11¼	11	11	A'g 20
108¼	100	McCrory pfww5	5	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
14	10	McCrory St 1	1	11	11	11	A'g 19
19⅞	14	McGraw Elec 2	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
8	6½	McGr H .30e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 13
34½	28	McInty h2.22a	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	A'g 18
12⅞	9¾	McKess&R ½e	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
108⅜	101	McKes pf 5¼	2	108	108	108	A'g 15
7¼	5⅛	McLellan .40e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	6	Mead Corp ½e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 17
72	62⅛	M'd pf Bww5½	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	Jul 28
32	20½	Melville Sh(2)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅞
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co½g	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
29½	21	Merch & M 1e	1	26	26	26	A'g 11
30½	24¼	MestaMa 2¼e	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	A'g 20
7⅛	5	Miami Cop¼e	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16⅜	12⅛	Mid-Cont .40e	12	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅜
23¼	16½	Midland Stl 1e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	A'g 19
43¼	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	43	43	43	A'g 19
110½	107⅜	Min-H pfC 4¼	1	108½	108½	108½	A'g 8
3½	1⅞	Minn-Moline	2	2	2	2	
67	57½	Min-M pf3¼k	1	60	60	60	Jul 31
12⅛	8¾	Mission C .85g	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
¾	[illegible]	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	14	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
15⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	4	15	15	15	A'g 12
91	66	Monsanto (2)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	A'g 20
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y 12
31⅜	23½	Mont Wd 1½e	7	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
42⅛	37	Morrell J (2)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	A'g 18
9	6¼	Motor Prod 1g	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
12¼	9⅞	Motor Wh .60e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 19
25⅝	20¾	Mueller Br 1e	1	24	24	24	
3¼	2¼	Mullins Mfg B	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¼	11½	Musingwear 1e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 17

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
69¾	49	Murphy 2⅜e	1	56	56	56	A'g 20
5⅜	4¾	Murray Cp ½g	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	30½	Myers Br (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	A'g 13
3⅛	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 27
5⅞	3⅜	Nash-Kelv ¼e	49	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18	13½	Nat Acme1½e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Nat Auto Fib	1	4	4	4	A'g 19
7⅜	5⅜	Nat Au pf .60	2	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat ¼e	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16	13	Nat Bis 1.40e	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	A'g 13
15	12⅛	Nat B&S .45e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	A'g 19
17	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	1	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Nat Cyl G .80	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¾	Nat Dairy .80	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
5½	5⅜	Nat Dept Strs	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
9¼	5⅝	Nat D S pf .60	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
25½	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	174	25½	25⅛	25⅜	
16½	14¼	Nat E&S ¾e	1	15½	15⅜	15½	A'g 18
4⅝	3¾	Nat Gyps .40g	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ½	20	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	160	160	160	A'g 17
17¾	13⅞	Nat M&SC ¾e	1	15½	15½	15½	
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ½e	1	31½	31½	31½	
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
53½	43¾	Nat Steel (3)	1	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
6½	4	Nat Supply		4⅛	4⅛		
63	45¾	N S 5½pf4½k	2	54	54	54	A'g 17
16⅜	9⅝	Nat Sup $2pf	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
2⅝	1⅝	Nat Tea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 20
9⅛	6⅜	Natomas ½e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 20
7½	5⅜	Nehi Corp .40e	1	7	6⅞	7	A'g 20
14½	11	Neisner Br (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 20
35	28	Newberry 2.40	1	35	35	35	A'g 19
30½	22½	Newmont 1¼e	4	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	7¼	Newport I .20e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25½	17⅝	Newpt NS1½e	6	19⅝	19½	19½	A'g 19
109½	98½	Newp N S pf 5	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 14
32¼	23⅞	NY Air 1½e	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 19
10	6⅝	NY Cent RR	25	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	NY Chi&St L	1	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	11	42¾	42⅝	42¾	
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	11	14	13½	14	+ ½
6	4	NY Dock	3	5	4⅞	5	A'g 18
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	2	14½	14½	14½	A'g 18
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
¼	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 20
30¾	19	NY Ship 1½e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
23⅝	15½	Noblitt-Sp 1e	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 19
192	143	Norf&West 10	8	157	157	157	A'g 17
14	9⅞	Nor Am Av 2g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	6½	North Am .99f	32	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
52⅜	39	No Am 6 pf 3	1	46½	46	46½	A'g 20
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞	6	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 19
7	4½	Northern Pac	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 12
12¼	8	Northw AL ½e	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
10¼	8¼	Norw Ph .55e	23	8½	8½	8½	A'g 18
		O—P					
8½	6⅜	Ohio Oil ¼e	11	8½	8⅜	8½	
25⅞	17	Oliver Farm 1e	6	25	24½	25	+ ¾
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	9	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Oppen Col ½e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 18
14¼	11½	Otis Elev .65e	12	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
23¼	16⅞	Outboard 1½e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
54	43¼	Owens-I G (2)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 20
16⅛	7	Pac Fin 1.20	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
31	22½	Pac Lighting 3	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	A'g 19
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills1½e	10	16	15¾	15¾	
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	15	2	2	2	
6¼	5⅛	Pac West Oil	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 13
2½	1⅞	Packard(.10e)	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
19⅛	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ¾
8⅝	1¾	Pan A Pet ¼g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 16
1¾	1	Panhandle .10e	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 20
30	20⅝	Paraffine (2)	2	29	29	29	A'g 17
16½	11¾	Param Pict 1	11	16½	16¼	16⅜	
120	100½	Param 1pf 6	2	119	119	119	A'g 19
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah .10g	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 20
29¼	19½	Parke Dav 1e	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
17½	13¼	Parker Rust 1	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 19
1	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 1
20½	13⅜	Patino M 2½e	10	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
55	44	Pen&Fd 1½e	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	1	71	71	71	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
44	32	Penn-Dpf1¼k	5	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ¼
15	11	Penn G Sand 1	2	15	15	15	A'g 18
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (1e)	32	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
23½	16⅝	Peoples D .65e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 19
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	A'g 20
2	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 20
23⅝	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola 1e	12	21¼	21	21	— ¼
7½	4	Pere Marquette	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 20
27¼	19¼	Pet Milk (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6	4	Petrol Co .20a	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 20
6	5	Pfeiffer Br ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	
32¾	22⅝	Phelps D 1.20e	14	25¼	25	25	
40½	28½	Phila 6pf (3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 19
10¾	7⅝	Philco Cp .45e	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 20
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	A'g 18
107⅛	98	Phil M pf4½	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 19
107¼	103	Ph M 4¼pf4½	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 20
41⅜	30	Phillips Pet 2	5	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'y	3	2¼	2	2¼	Jul 10
18¼	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 20
10⅞	6⅛	Pitt & W Va	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 20
4⅜	3	Pittsburgh Coal	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 18
36¾	26½	Pittsburgh pf	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 19
6¼	4⅜	Pitt C&I ½g	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 17
7¾	7⅜	Pitt Forg ½e	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Pitt S&B ¼e	4	4⅛	4	4	A'g 20
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 20
2⅜	1	Pittston Co	1	2	2	2	A'g 20
14⅝	11½	Plym Oil .80	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
17	15½	Pond Creek 1e	1	17	17	17	
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	Postal Tel pf	1	16½	16½	16½	
8½	5⅝	Pressed SC ¼e	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
8¾	6¼	Pr S1pf.06¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 19
29¼	22⅛	Pr SC2pf2½k	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2	3	48½	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
14½	9½	Pub Sv NJ ½e	23	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	89	89	89	A'g 19
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	A'g 20
86⅜	62	P S NJ $5pf5	1	67	67	67	A'g 19
115	111½	P S El&Gpf 5	2	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	A'g 20
26¾	20¾	Pullman (1)	5	25⅛	25	25	
10	7	Pure Oil ½g	14	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
101¼	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	2	99	99	99	A'g 14
91¼	80½	Pure O 5pf(5)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ½
12	9⅝	Purity Bak¾e	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
		Q—R					
10	8¼	Quak S O ½e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 18
3¾	2½	Radio Cp .20e	15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	46½	Radio pf 3½	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 19
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 19
46½	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	1	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	Jul 27
18	15½	Raybest 1⅛e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 20
11⅛	7⅞	Rayonier ¾e	25	8⅞	8¾	8¾	A'g 20
26¾	23⅝	Rayonier pf(2)	2	25½	25½	25½	A'g 20
15⅛	11½	Reading Co(1)	5	14	13⅞	14	
27½	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	3	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	A'g 18
23¼	20	Reading 2pf 2	2	22½	22	22½	A'g 18
2¼	1¾	Real Silk Hos	3	2	2	2	Jul 23
7½	6¼	Reliable St ½	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	A'g 15
12¼	10¾	Reliance (¾e)	1	11	11	11	A'g 17
9¾	7⅛	Rem Rand .85e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 20
65¼	55	Rem pfww 4½	2	65	65	65	A'g 6
4¼	2⅝	Reo Motors ct	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
19	13½	Repub Stl 1e	11	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
86¾	70¼	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	75	75	75	A'g 18
9⅜	4¼	Rev Cop & Br	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	
4⅞	3⅝	Reyn Spr(¼g)	1	4	4	4	
27½	20	Reyn T B 1.40	11	23¾	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
9	6⅝	Richfield 0⅝g	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
8¾	6⅝	Ritter Co (1)	1	7	7	7	A'g 11
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant .15e	1	4	4	4	Jul 23
19½	16	Ruberoid .30e	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 19
10⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	1	8	8	8	A'g 19
⅜	¼	Rutland RR pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun22
		S					
44	29½	Safeway St (3)	2	37	37	37	+ ¾
34⅞	23	St Jos L 1½e	1	29½	29½	29½	
⅜	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 19
⅞	⅛	St L San Fr pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 20
19½	9½	Savage A 1¼e	6	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ¼
18	12¾	Schenley D ½e	19	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
90	78	Schen pf 5½	3	90	89	90	A'g 13
36½	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
[illegible]	⅛	Seaboard Air L	12	¼	[illegible]	¼	
1	⅜	Seaboard ALpf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 20
13¼	10½	Seaboard O 1	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	6	55⅜	55	55¼	
8¼	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	5	8	8	8	
10	8	Sharon Stl ½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 18
7	4⅞	Sharp & D ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
71¼	54⅞	Sharp&Dpf3½	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	A'g 5
5½	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
14¾	10⅛	Shell O (.40e)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Silver King	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 19
15½	11⅞	Simmons (½e)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	4	1	1	1	A'g 18
26	20½	SimS&S 1.20e	1	21	21	21	A'g 20
28⅛	19⅝	Skelley Oil½e	5	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¾
20¾	15¼	Smith AO ½e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 19
13⅜	9⅝	Smith & Corle	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 13
17	13¼	Snider Pack 1e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 6
8⅜	6⅛	Soc-Vac (½)	25	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SouAG&P.10e	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 20
26¼	17½	S P Rico 1¾e	1	19	19	19	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	14	So Grey L 1½	1	14¾	14⅝	14¾	A'g 19
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1½a	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
12⅛	9¼	So Nat Gas (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
14⅜	10	Southern Pac	43	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	12½	Southern Ry	12	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
35⅜	23¾	Southern Ry pf	24	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+1⅛
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O 4	1	41	40½	41	+1
2⅛	1¼	Sparks-Withing	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	2¼	Spear & Co	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 11
21¾	17½	Spencer Kell 2	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
31⅜	21⅞	Sperry Cp ¾e	10	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
37	31¼	Spicer Mfg 3e	7	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
38⅜	27⅞	Square D Co 1e	1	32½	32½	32½	
9½	40½	Squibb 1½e	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 14
113	109½	Squibb pf (5)	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 10
5	2¾	Stand Brands	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	1	97	97	97	A'g 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Gas&El	2	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	¾	Stand Gas $4pf	9	1	1	1	A'g 20
11½	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	6	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
22⅞	18	Std O 1.05e	57	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
27½	20	Std O Ind (1)	37	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	30½	Std O NJ 1a	14	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	
33¼	25¼	Std O Oh 1½	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	A'g 20
34¾	23¾	Starrett (1e)	3	24	23⅞	24	A'g 18
57	42	Sterl Pr 2.65e	7	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ¾
7	5⅛	Stewart-W ¼e	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 20
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 20
5⅜	4	Stone&W.60g	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
55¾	43	Sun Oil (1)	5	47	47	47	+ ½
5⅞	3⅜	Sunshine M.40e	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	11½	Superheater(1)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 17
1⅝	1	Superior 0 .05g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	9¼	Superior Steel	6	11	11	11	A'g 18
22	17⅜	Sutherl'd 1.20	5	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	A'g 14
4¾	3⅛	Sweets Co Am	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 19
17	15⅞	Sylvania (⅝e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
25	20¾	Swift Co1.20a	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	
25¼	19¼	Swift Int'l 2a	10	25¼	25	25	
5¼	3¾	Sym-Gld .35e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott Inc .40	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 7
2¼	1⅛	Telautogr .10g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	7½	Tenn Corp ½e	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
17¼	7⅜	Texas&Pac Ry	25	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
39¼	30	Texas Co (2)	10	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
3	2	Texas G P.20e	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 20
34⅞	28	Texas Gulf.20e	7	32½	32	32½	+ ½
6⅜	5	Tex PC&O .40	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 20
6⅝	4½	Tex P L T.10g	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¼	5½	Thatcher Mfg	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
42	36⅛	That cv pf 3.60	2	37	36⅛	36⅛	A'g 13
3	2⅛	The Fair	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 17
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid .10e	4	3½	3½	3½	A'g 19
2⅝	2⅛	Third Av Tran	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 18
6¾	5¼	Thomp JR .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 19
27½	17⅜	Thomp Pr ¾e	2	23	23	23	+1
¾	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 19
12	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
10⅝	8	Tide W A .60a	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	1	90	90	90	A'g 20
34⅛	22	Timk-Det 2e	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	31½	Timk R 1¼e	1	36½	36	36	— ½
4½	4	Transamer(½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11	7⅝	Trans&West A	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12¾	8¾	Transue-W 1e	3	12	11¾	12	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	2	1	1	1	
7⅛	5½	Truax-Tr .77e	1	7	6⅞	7	A'g 20
11⅛	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	A'g 11
11⅛	7⅛	Twen C-F ¼e	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
25½	19¼	Twen C pf 1½	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
3½	1⅝	Twin City R T	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
6¾	5⅛	Twin Cch ¾g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
39⅞	28⅞	Underwood 1e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
9¼	7⅞	Union B&P½e	13	8½	8½	8½	A'g 19
74¾	58	Union Cb 2¼e	16	69½	69	69⅛	+ ¼
13¾	10	Union O C (1)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
79½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	27	80¾	79	80½	+1¼
81½	74½	Union Pac pf 4	5	78	78	78	+ ⅞
30	21½	Union T 1.60	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 20
12⅞	7⅞	United Air L	24	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	23⅞	Unit Airc 1¼e	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	1	93½	92⅞	92⅞	A'g 19
15	9⅞	Unit Bisc ¾e	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
46¾	37	United Carb 3	3	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ½
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 18
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
16⅜	11	Unit Cp pf 3k	17	12	11⅝	11¾	
6⅝	4½	United Drug	75	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
3	1¾	Unit Dyewood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	3⅞	Unit Elec Coal	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
35	25⅜	Unit E&F1¾e	2	26	26	26	
72½	48½	United Fruit 4	9	56¼	56	56¼	— ¼
5⅛	3½	Unit G I(.35e)	32	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	A'g 14
15⅜	11¾	Unit M&M 1a	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
4⅞	3	Un Pap'bd ¼e	5	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
3½	2½	US&For Sec	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
11¾	6¼	US Freight	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
54½	40¼	US Gypsum (2)	5	51	50¾	50¾	— ¼
6¾	4½	US Hoffman M	1	5	5	5	A'g 19
34¼	24½	US Ind Al 1a	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
4½	2⅛	US Leather	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 19
14	7	US Leather A	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 20
114	99	US L p 17¼k	3	108	107	107	Jul 10
26⅞	22	US Pipe&F 2	6	27	26½	26½	
30¼	26¾	US Play Cd 2a	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	A'g 19
27	20	US Plywd 1.20	2	27½	27½	27½	A'g 18
1	⅝	US Real&Imp	3	⅝		½	
19⅝	13⅝	US Rubber	59	20⅜	19½	20⅛	+ ½
87½	54	US Rubber 1pf	1	87	87	87	— ½
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (3e)	1	43½	43½	43½	—1
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	2	63½	63	63	—1¼
55¾	44¼	US Steel (3e)	25	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅜
119¾	104¼	US Steel pf 7	3	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
24	15½	US Tob (.62e)	2	20	19½	20	A'g 20
1	⅝	United Stockyd	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 18
[illegible]	⅜	Unit Stores A	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 20
44	34⅝	Unit Strs pf 7g	1	40	40	40	A'g 18
14⅝	12	Univ-Cycl .55e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 20
		V—W					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 14
11½	7¼	Van Norm ½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 20
24⅜	19	Van Raalte 1e	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 6
20⅞	14¼	Vanadium ¼e	6	15½	15½	15½	— ½
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	36	36	36	A'g 19
25½	18¾	Vic Ch W .55e	1	20½	20½	20½	
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	3	1½	1½	1½	A'g 17
37	22½	Va-Ca 6pf 5k	1	29	29	29	A'g 20
31¾	24	Virgin Ry 2½	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 11
29½	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	3	28	28	28	A'g 19
10¼	6⅝	Vultee Air ½e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 20
25	16¾	Vultee pf 1¼	3	19	19	19	A'g 14
30⅞	21¼	Wabash pf4½e	6	24⅝	24¼	24½	
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys 1	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18½	16	Walgreen 1.60	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	A'g 19
102	97½	Walg p ww 4½	1	100	100	100	A'g 19
39	31⅛	Walker(H)(h4)	6	38	37	37⅞	+ ⅞
16	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 17
4⅝	3½	Walworth .20e	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Ward Baking A	3	4	3⅞	4	A'g 20
¾	⅜	Ward Baking B	2	½	½	½	A'g 20
23⅝	16	Ward Baking pf	1	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	4¼	Warner Br Pic	32	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
1¼	½	Warren Bros	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 19
39½	25	Warren Fdy 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¾
19	13¼	Wash G Lt 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	A'g 20
13½	12	Waukesha M 1	2	12½	12½	12½	A'g 20
16½	11½	Wayne Pump 2	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
3	1¾	Webster Eisen	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 19
20¼	15	Wesson O ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 20
70	59½	Wesson pf (4)	1	67	67	67	+2
8⅞	8¼	West In Sug 2	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18	12⅜	W Va P&P 1e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
104½	99½	W VaP&P pf 6	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 9
16½	12¾	West Auto (2)	11	14½	14⅜	14½	
3½	2	West Maryland	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 20
8¼	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	3	5½	5	5½	A'g 18
[illegible]	⅜	West Pac pf	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 19
27¾	23⅛	West Un T 1e	39	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+1
19¼	13⅞	West A Br ¾e	8	15	15	15	A'g 20
81¼	63⅛	Westh El 2¾e	6	69¼	68⅞	69	+ ¼
29½	23	Weston E I 1e	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 18
31½	22	Westv Ch1.05e	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 15
27¼	18⅛	Wheel St 1¼e	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 20
15	12¼	WhiteDen .60	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 5
15⅝	12	White Mot ½e	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4½	3	White Rk .10g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 19
3⅛	1¾	White Sew M	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 13
53	40	White S pf½k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22¼	15½	White pr pf 2	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 20
2¼	1½	Wilcox Oil	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 18
1⅞	1⅜	Willys-Overl'd	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	12	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
6⅜	3¾	Wilson & Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
73¾	56	Wilson$6pf 3k	1	62	62	62	A'g 19
24	18	Woodw'd ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 12
29⅛	21½	Woolw'th 1.60	25	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
21⅜	14½	Worth P & M	2	16½	16½	16½	A'g 19
57¼	44	Wor cv ppf4½	1	47	47	47	A'g 18
54	42¼	Wor pr pf 4½	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	A'g 17
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
		Y—Z					
20¼	15⅜	Yale & T .60	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
13½	10½	Yel Tr&C (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
7¾	5	YoungS&W 1g	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 19
37½	28¼	Young S&T 2e	3	30¼	30	30¼	
84	78	Yng S&T pf 5½	1	81	81	81	A'g 18
12¼	7	Youngst S ¼e	4	9¼	9	9	— ¼
14⅞	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
2¾	1½	Zonite Pr .15g	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Consumers Still Outspend U. S., Study Shows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—War spending by the Treasury is higher than any government ever attained before, but official statistics showed today that American consumers are still spending more than the Treasury.

Government economists figured that, despite the War Production Board's efforts to curtail the manufacture of consumer goods, the public spent $39,900,000,000 for all purposes in the first half of this year compared with $24,500,000,000 for the Government. Capital expenditures by private business amounted to $6,000,000,000.

However, the WPB restrictions are gradually swinging the balance, and by the end of the year the economists figure that spending totals for the last half of 1942 will read $38,100,000,000 for consumers, $38,500,000,000 for government, and $4,000,000,000 for private capital expenditures.

If these estimtes pan out, 1942 will set a record of $151,000,000,000 of combined government and private spending for all purposes. This will be at least $30,000,000,000 more than the national income for the year, reflecting the fact that the Government, particularly, is spending borrowed money.

Compared with previous years, here's how the economists estimate the nation's spending: (in billions of dollars):

Year	Gov't spending	Private capital	Consumer spending	Total expenditures
1939	15.1	11.0	62.0	88.1
1940	16.3	14.6	66.2	97.1
1941	24.6	19.1	75.8	119.5
1942	63.0	10.0	78.0	151.0

Farish Says Pact With I. G. Was Not International Cartel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), insisted before the Senate Patents Committee today that his company's pre-war agreements with Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie did not constitute an international cartel.

Under a fire of questioning by Creekmore Fath, committee counsel, Mr. Farish denied the agreements were intended to divide trade territory, control production and fix prices.

Mr. Farish and Frank Howard, President of Standard Development Company, a subsidiary of the New Jersey Company, contended the agreements, reached in 1927 and 1929, provided principally for Standard's use of I. G. patents in the rest of the world outside of Germany. The agreements were terminated by an anti-trust consent decree last March.

"Do you mean the whole Standard-I. G. relationship was not an effort to stifle competition?" Mr. Fath asked.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Farish replied.

Mr. Fath then read from a letter written by Mr. Howard in which he said "the assumption is that I. G. is going to stay out of the oil business proper and we are going to stay out of the chemical business" except to the extent to which Standard already was engaged in it.

Mr. Farish denied that meant a "division of territory." He and Mr. Howard said "I. G. could have gone into the oil business in the United States if it had wanted to," but would necessarily have been obliged to take out licenses from Standard on I. G.'s own patents which it had transferred to Standard for the United States.

Because "many unforeseen situations would arise" in the years from 1927 to 1950, the life of the contract, Mr. Farish said the heads of the two companies later exchanged letters of "good intention, good faith and desire on both sides to settle any future questions which might arise in the spirit of our agreement."

Hercules Powder Makes New Plastic To Replace Rubber

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Hercules Powder Co. announced that it was producing a new plastic which could replace rubber in hundreds of everyday articles.

Base for the new plastic is ethyl cellulose, manufactured from cotton linters or wood pulp, common salt and alcohol from natural gas or from fermented farm products.

Ethyl cellulose has been in production for some time at the company's chemical cotton plant at Hopewell, Va.

L. N. Bent, vice-president, said the new plastics were not now suitable for tires or inner tubes because they were inferior to natural rubber in bounce or resiliency. He said they would tear more readily than rubber and were not as elastic.

Ethyl cellulose, however, could be made flameproof, Mr. Bent said, and is flexible at temperatures of 70 degrees below zero, which would enable it to be used for electrical insulation in motors of high-altitude bombing planes.

Among articles which the new soft material could be used as a rubber substitute were hospital sheeting, garden hose, rubber gloves, washers, footwear, raincoats, golf balls and baby pants. Resistant to war gases, it could be used for gas masks, the announcement said.

Am. Agricultural Chemical

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Agricultural Chemical Co., fertilizer manufacturers, reported its consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 was $1,802,101, equal to $2.87 a share, compared with $1,121,873 or $1.79 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
200 2½s 67 61	100.13	100.13	100.13

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86¾	86½	86¾
9 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	49	50	50
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Am&For P5s 2030	69	68¾	69
7 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅛	99	99
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
25 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107
7 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	92	92	92
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
54 AT&SF 4s 95	111	110¾	110¾
3 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
14 Atl&Birm 4s 33	28¼	28	28¼
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63¼
3 A C Line clt 4s 52	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
15 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33	33	33
1 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
55 B&O 95 st A	30	29¾	29¾
1 B&O 95 st C	3434⅞	34⅞	34⅞
10 B&O 2000 st D		29	29¾ 29⅞
38 B&O 96 st F	30	29¾	29¾
94 B&O cv 60 st	25⅛	24⅞	24¾
20 B&O 4s 48	57½	57⅛	57½
11 B&O S W 50 st	41	40⅝	41
1 B&O T C 4s 59	46	46	46
15 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103	103
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101	101	101
19 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35¾	35½	35&
20 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	21½	20⅞	21½
9 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅝	108½	108⅝
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80½	80	80
2 Bush Term 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Can Pac 4s 60	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5 Caro Cen 4s 49	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	102	102	102
1 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	27½	27	27½
23 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5s 45	18	18	18
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	58½	58½	58½
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
20 Cen Pas 5s 60	55½	55½	55½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
12 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17	16⅞	17
36 Cen R R N J 4s 87	17¼	17	17
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	88¾	88¾
81 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¾	20½	20¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74⅞	74¾	74⅞
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	66⅝	66¼	66⅜
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79	79	79
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94	94	94
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¼	88	88¼
2 Chi&E Ill inc 97	28	28	28
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37¼	37	37¼
9 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65¾	65⅝	65¾
5 Chi I&L 6s 47	31½	31½	31½
1 Chi I&L 5s 47	29½	29½	29½
167 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	13⅞	14	14⅛
152 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2½	2½
8 CM&SP 4¾s 89	41	41	41
16 CM&SP 3½s 89C	41½	41⅛	51⅜
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39	39	39
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21½	21⅛	21½
54 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	32½	31½	32½
3 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32	32	32
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21	20¾	21
55 Chi&NW 4s 87	31⅜	31	31⅜
20 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	31¼	31	31¼
35 Chi&NW 3½s 87	30½	30¼	30½
40 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16¼	16	16¼
20 CRI&P 4s 88	27	27	27
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	24	24	24
108 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	15⅛	15	15
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	52	52	52
5 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62½	62½
5 Ch Un Sta 2¾s 63	108⅛	108	108
15 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 52	97	97	97
10 Childs Co 5s 43	46½	46½	46½
6 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	25¼	25¼	25¼
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	69½	69½	69½
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	66½	66½	66½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	65	65
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	59¾	59¾	59¾
40 Col&So 4½s 80	25	24⅞	24⅞
5 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94¼	94¼	94¼
50 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94¼
32 Coulmbia G 5s 1961	90¾	90½	90⅝
5 Comw Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	103⅞	104
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103⅜	103¾
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29½	29½	29½
6 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91½	91½	91½
41 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57¼	57	57¼
68 D & R G 4s 36	19¼	19	19⅛
5 D & R G West 5s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35 D & R G West 5s 78	16⅜	16⅛	16¼
3 D Moin & FtD4s 35ct	5	5	5
6 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
19 Erie 4½s 2015	50⅞	50¾	50¾
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106½	106½	106½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	72	72	72
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	96¾	97
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	105	105
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	95¾	96
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
65 Hudson Coal 5s62A	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	44	44
7 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
4 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101½	101½	101½
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	48½	48¼	48¼
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	45	45
7 Ill Cen 5s '55	54¼	54	54
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49	49	49
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
11 Inland Stl 3s '61	103	103	103
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
30 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
193 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	21	19⅝	21
45 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	19½	19	19¼
63 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	19½	18⅝	19½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	35	35	35
25 Int T&T 4½s '52	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
68 Int T&T 5s '55	57¾	57¾	57¾
127 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	52½	51½	52½
21 K C South 5s '50	71	70¾	71
7 K C South 3s '50	61	60½	61
1 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
2 Kresge Found 3s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	86	85½	86
6 L S & M S 3½s '97	78½	78½	78½
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	77½	77½	77½
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
10 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	82¾	82	82¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	45¼	45	45
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32¼	32¼
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30	30
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	60	60	60
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	50½	49½	50
5 ManitowG&N3½s '41	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
10 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	63	63	63
41 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27	26½	27
12 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8	8	8
5 M & StL 4s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14	13⅞	14
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	36	35¾	36
31 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20⅞	20¼	20¾
6 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	32	31¾	32
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41¼	41	41
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	32¾	32¼	32⅝
125 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	32¾	32¼	32½
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	32	32	32
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	32¾	32½	32⅝
12 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	32¼	32	32¼
32 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	32⅝	32¼	32½
2 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	32	32	32
62 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	32⅝	32¼	32½
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	32⅛	32	32⅛
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¼	103⅞	104¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38½	38½
11 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35⅞	35¼	35½
23 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	36¾	36¾
16 NashCha&StL 4s 78	64¾	64½	64½
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100¼	100	100
9 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	64	64	64
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51	51	51
15 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	42½	42⅛	42⅛
31 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	49½	49	49½
31 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	49¼	49	49¼
52 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	52⅝	53¼
47 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47½	47½
21 NYC cn 4s 98	49¾	49½	49⅝
66 NYC 3¾s 46	97	96¾	97
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53⅛	53	53
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	77¾	77½	77¾
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅞	63¾	63¾
22 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	99⅞	100
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	54¾	54⅝	54¾
46 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44½	44¼	44⅜
10 NCNH&H clt 6s 40	58	56½	58
36 NYNH&H 3½s 67	40⅝	40¼	40¼
29 NYNH&H 4s 47	34¾	34½	34¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	35¼	35¼	35¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	35½	35¼	35¼
7 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	33	33
2 NY S&W Term 5s 43	93	93	93
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
13 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29¾	29⅝	29¾
2 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72¼	72	72¼
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125¼	125¼	125¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103	103¼	103¼
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅛	65¾	65¾
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56⅛	56	56
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	56	56
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51¼	51¼
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	73⅛)	73	73⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
4 Ogden¾LCha 4s 48	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
10 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	108⅞	109
19 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111	111	111
13 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Pac G & E 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
13 Pac G & E 3⅞s 61	110¾	110⅞	110⅞
6 Para Bway 4s 55 ct	66¼	66	66¼
8 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	100½	100½	100½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101⅛	101	101
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106	105¾	105¾
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
6 Pen RR 3¼s 62	86½	86½	86½
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61½	61½
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	t2	62	62
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	109	109	109
2 Phil Co 4¼s 61	97	97	97
2 Phil El 2¾s 71	102	102	102
130 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9¼	9¾
63 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	30½	30	30½
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101½	101½	101½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	97½	97½	97½
19 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84⅞	84½	84½
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	76¼	75¾	75¾
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	75½	75¾	75¼
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
23 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	57¼	57	57
38 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	24⅛	23⅞	24
5 RI Ark & La4½s34	15	15	15
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8½	8½	8½
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	97	97	97
14 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74¾	74	74
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	42	42	42
79 StLSF 5s 50 B	17¾	17½	17¾
20 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
127 St L S F 4½s 78	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
15 StLSF4½s 78c st	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
147 St L S F 4s 50 A	16	15¾	16
3 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	15½	15½	15½
13 St L&SW rfg 5s 90	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
12 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	3	2⅞	3
1 SA&A-Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
72 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
25 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
14 Sea A L 4s 50 st	18¼	18¼	18¼
26 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
4 Sea AL rfg 4s59c	8	7⅞	8
6 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11 Simmons cv 4c 52	102½	102½	102½
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	54⅛	54¼
23 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¼	53¼	53¼
46 So Pac 4½s 69	54¼	54	54
10 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
19 So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅛	63½	63½
2 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	61	61	61
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞
43 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54¾	54⅞
2 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89⅜	89⅜
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92	92
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
9 So Ry 4s St L 51	86	86	86
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
2 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¾	102¾	102⅞
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 T RR A St L 5s 44	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	85¾	85¾	85¾
13 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
2 Tex & Pas 5s 77B	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3 Tex & P 5s 79 C	64½	64½	64½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
14 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	16¾	16&
6 Third Ave 4s 60	58½	58⅛	58⅛
9 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98½	98½	98½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101¾	101½	101½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Un Pac 3½s 71	96½	96⅜	96½
9 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	105½	105½	105½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 U S Steel 2s 48	101	101	101
3 U S Steel 2.40s 52	100	100	100
3 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	96	95¾	95¾
10 Utah P & Lt 5s 44	96¾	96½	96⅝
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	69	68⅞	69
51 Wabash 4¼s 91	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
17 Wabash 4s 81	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
17 Wabash 4s 71	80¼	80	80¼
3 Walwrth 4s 55	84½	84¼	84½
9 West Shore 4s 2361	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
4 Westn Md 4s 52	87	86½	86½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
8 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34	33⅞	34
2 Western Un 5s 51	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
4 Western Un 5s 60	80¾	80½	80½
18 Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83⅝	83½
3 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅛	91¾	92⅛
35 Wis Cen 4s 49	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
4 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
7 Argentine 4½s 48	93½	93½	93½
10 Australia 5s 55	67¼	6¼7	67¼
3 Australia 5s 57	67¼	67	67¼
40 Australia 4½s 56	60	59½	60
1 Brazil 8s 41	32½	32½	32½
30 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30½	30½	30½
2 Buen A 4⅞s 77	62	62	62
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	62½	62½	62½
5 Buen A 4¾s 75	65⅛	65½	65½
2 Canada 5s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Canada 3s 67	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
15 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
37 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	16	15⅞	16
15 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1 Chile 7s 42	18½	18½	18½
5 Chile 6s 60	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Chile 6s 60 asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17	17	17
5 Colomb 3s 70	35	35	35
1 Denmark 5½s '55	38½	38½	38½
5 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	15	15	15
2 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21 Mex 10 4s asd '45	6⅝	6½	6⅝
16 Peru 1st 6s '60	12½	12¼	12¼
20 Peru 2nd 6s '1961	12⅜	12¼	12¼
2 Queensld 6s '47	75	75	75
4 Rio de Jan 8s '46	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	16	16	16
2 Rio G do Sul 7s '66	16	16	16
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	42	42	42
5 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4¼ '79	57½	57½	57½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,369,100; previous day, 6,898,100; week ago, 7,427,000; year ago, 5,714,100; two years ago, 3,085,400; Jan. 1 to date, 1,335,230,400; year ago, 1,389,973,325; two years ago, 1,003,379,675.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Br Am Tobacco	10 pence	..	Sep. 30	......
Accumulated				
Canada Cement Co Ltd 6½ pf	1.25	..	Sep. 21	Aug. 31
Tel Bond & Share Co—7 1st pf	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Irregular				
Coca-Cola Bottling Co of N Y Inc	$1	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 11
Johns-Manville	50c	..	Sep. 24	Sep. 10
Keystone St & Wire	30c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Kinney Mfg Co $6 Non-Cum pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Reduced				
Am C & Cigar	$1.35	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
California Ink Co Inc.	50c	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Conn Lt & Pwr	55c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Simmons-Boardman Pub Cp—$3 cum conv perf	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Std Stoker Co	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Extra				
Asbestos Corp, Ltd	10c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Regular				
Agric Ins Co (Watertown, N Y)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Am Cig. & Cigar Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Am Strs Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Am Tel &Tel	$2.25	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Asbestos Corp, Ltd	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Bankers Nat Life Ins Co pf N J	50c	S	Aug. 28	Aug. 21
Beech Nut Pack	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Birmingham Gas pr pf	8½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
British-Am Tob Co Ltd—Amer dep rec for 5 pf (bearer)	2½%	..		
Cont Oil Co (Del)	25c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 8
ContTCo—7 ptc pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 7 ptc pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
do 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Crucible Stl pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Doehler D Cast Co	50c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 10
Dominion Textile	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
do Ltd—7pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Driver Harris	60c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 16
First Bk Stock Corp	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Food Fair Strs	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
do pf	62½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Gatineau Power	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
do 5½ cum pf	$1.37	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
do 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Gen Reins Corp (NY)	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Ga Pow Co—$6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Heyden Chem Co	75c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
do 4¼ cumpfA	$1.06½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Ind Wat Co—com A	20c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 21
do 5 pf A	$1.25	Q	Oct 1	Sep. 12
Irving Air Chute	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Johns-Manv 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Kimberly Clark	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do Cp 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct 1	Sep. 11
Lig&My T Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Lily-Tulip Cup	37½c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Magma Copper	50c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Mich C G Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 28
Morgan (JP) & Co	$1.50	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Newmont Mining	37½c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Nor St P Co (Wis) 5 pf	$1.25	Q	QSep. 1	Aug. 20
Page-Hersey T	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 10
Do Inc, 4 pf	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Penick & Ford, Ltd	75c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 1
Penn Salt Mfg	$1.50	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Pet Milk	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. 4¼ cm pf	$1.06¼	..	Oct 1	Sep. 10
Preferred Acc Ins	20c	Q	Sep. 17	Sep. 3
Raybestos-Hanhat	37½c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Robertson (HH) Co	37½c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Std Oil (Ky)	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Talcott (Jas.) Inc	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do.pf	68¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Tor Els, Led. 5¼ pf	65½	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 27
Unit Aircraft Prod	5c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 27
United Elastic	30c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 3
U S Petroleum	2c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
U S Sugar pf A	40c	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 25
do A	40c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
do A	40c	Q	June 10	May 25
U S Sugar $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
do	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
do	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 2
U. S. Tobacco	30c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
do 7 non-cm pf	43¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Val Mould & Iron Cp		..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
do $5.50 prpf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Woodward&Lothrop	50c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 16
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 16

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅜	8¾
American Barge Line Co	7⅞	10¼
American Hardware Co	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¼	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅝
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23½	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅛	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅛	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	17¾	20½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅛	5⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27½	30¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12⅞	14¾
Crowell-Collied Pub Co	13¾	15½
Dewel & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¾
Draper Corporation	59¼	63¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅝	15½
Eastern Corporation	3⅞	4⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8⅝	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	8⅝	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅛	13
General Machinery	26	88½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¼	11⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	16	19½
Graton & Knight Co	6⅝	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65¼	69½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	27¼	29¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¾	48¾
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅝	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅝	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25¾
Hooker Electro Chem	20	22¼
International Machine Tool	7⅞	9
Keith George E Co	13⅛	..
Kendall Company	6⅝	8⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅝	15¾
Landers Frary & Clark	26½	28¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¼	21¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	84½	90
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44½	47¾
Merck & Co	25¾	28½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¼	76¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8	9⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅝	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	15⅝	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	45¾	51
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15	17⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¼	55
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅝	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7
National Shirt Shops	6⅛	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	41¾	45½
Newmarket Manufac So	36⅞	40
Nicholson File Company	29	31¾
Nonquitt Mills	20¾	24
Ohio Fiaance	11⅝	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32¼
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	96	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	63¾	..
Quisset Mill	35	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	42¾	..
Sanford Mills	22¾	25¼
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	41½	44
Tampax Inc	2⅜	3⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	8⅜	9⅞
U S Envelope Company	43¾	47½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	99½	104½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	31	34¼
Waltham Watch oC 6 pf	18.00	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17⅞	20
Warner & Swasey Co	12⅞	14⅞
West Point Manufacturing	33⅝	36⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105¼	107¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	96	98
Keystone Public Se	5	1978	104	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	103½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108⅞	110⅜
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	101½	103
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	106½	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	106½	..
St. Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	96½	101½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	79½	84
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	50¾	54½
Central P&L 7 pf	99½	104½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	66½	71½
General Water G&E $3 pf	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	75½	80½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	91	96
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	93½	98½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅜	9⅛
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	41¾	45½
No States Power Del 7 pf	47¾	51½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106	111
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	102½	107½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	71½	76½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	74¼	79¼
Public Service Ind	10⅛	11⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87¾	92¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	97	102
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	68½	73
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	81	86
San Diego Gas & Electric	9⅜	10⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12⅝	14¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	108½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17	19¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	89½	94½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12	13⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	27½	31½
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90	95
Central Maine Power 7 pf	101	206
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	25½	28¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114½	119½
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¼	16¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅝	1¼
Fall River Gas Work	17⅝	19⅝
Fitchburg Gas & Elecric	27¼	30¼
Green Mountain Power pf	..	40
Hartford Electric Light	43¼	46¼
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8	9⅝
Holyoke Water Power	14⅜	16¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¾	30¾
Lowell Electric Light	31¾	35
Lynn Gas & Electric	59¾	63¾
Mass Power & Light pf	8¼	9⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20⅝	22⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	51	54¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7	8⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	19¾	22
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47⅞	51¾
N E Public Serv $6 r ln	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	12¼	14¾
Providence Gas	5⅞	7
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	98½	103½
R I Pub Serv pf	25¼	27¾
Rockland Light & Power	5¼	6¼
Springfield Gas Light	12½	14
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	97½	..
Western Mass Companies	16½	18½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	15⅛	16⅝
Bank of New York (14)	264	274
Bankers Trust (1.40)	39⅛	41⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	39⅛	41⅛
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	74¼	76¾
Chase National (1.40)	25¾	27¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	37¼	39¼
Commercial (8)	148	156
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11	12¼
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	31¾	33¾
Empire Trust (3)	32½	45½
First National (80)	1115	1145
Guaranty Trust (12)	238	243
Irving Trust (.60)	10¼	11¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33⅝	34⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅝	53⅝
National City (1)	25⅛	26⅝
New York Trust (3½)	67½	70
Public (1½)	27⅞	29⅝
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¼	2¾

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	....
First National (2)	35⅝	37⅝
Merchants National (12)	280	300
†New England Trust (30)	$400	....
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	18⅛	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
‡State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6⅛	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅝	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30¾	33¼
Continental Illinois (4)	68¼	72¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24⅛	26⅝

Insurance Stacks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	124½	129½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45½	47½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	29¾
American Equitable (1)	16¼	17¾
American Ins Newark (½a)	12⅞	13⅞
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	8⅝	9⅝
American Surety (2½)	49⅞	51⅞
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅝
Boston (16a)	507	527
Camden Fire (1)	20½	20½
City of New York (1.30)	13⅝	15⅛
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	25½	27½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32	34
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅜	10⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅝	25¼
General Reinsurance (2)	39⅜	41⅜
Glens Falls (1.60)	38⅛	40⅛
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9⅝
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Great American Insurance (1a)	25	26½
Hanover (1.20)	23⅛	24⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	81⅝	84⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
Homestead (1)	10½	12
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8⅞
Maryland Casualty	2	2½
Massachusetts Bonding (36)	60¼	64
National Fire (2)	52⅞	54⅞
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (47½e)	20⅝	21⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅝	41⅝
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14¾
North River (1)	21½	23
Northeastern Insurance	3¼	4
Phoenix (2a)	77¾	80¾
Providenve Washington (1)	28⅝	30¼
Republic Insuarnce Texas (1.20)	19⅞	21⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅝	20⅞
St Paul Fire (8)	257	265
Springfield (4½a)	112¼	116¼
Standard Accident	51½	55¼
Travelers (16)	395	405
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	27⅜	28⅞
United States Fire (2)	42⅞	44⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	29	30½

a—also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.81	1.98
Amerex Holding	12.75	14.25
American Business Shares	2.32	2.54
Axe Houghton Fund	9.44	10.15
Boston Fund	11.89	12.78
Broad Street Investing	18.41	19.90
Bullock Fund	10.43	11.44
Canadian Investment Fund	2.35	2.95
Century Shares Trust	22.55	24.24
Christiana Securities Co	1740.00	1880.00
Commodity Corp	9.07	9.92
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.00	29.75
Dividend Shares	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.21	16.21
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.08	9.65
Equitable Invest Corp	20.73	22.29
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.25	15.875
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.15	14.15
Fund Investors Inc	14.30	15.67
General Capital	24.28	26.11
General Investors Trust	3.76	4.06
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.90	13.87
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.69	.77
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.98
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 29.09 / S-1	....	21.27
B-2 24.20 / S-2	....	10.92
B-3 15.98 / S-3	....	8.04
B-4 7.87 / S-4	....	2.73
K-1 12.80 / K-2	....	11.47
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	72.10	72.10
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.40	29.40
Maryland Fnd	3.30	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	15.39	16.55
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.42	7.98
Mutual Invest	7.38	8.07
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.01
New England Fund	9.45	10.19
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	10.76	11.51
Quarterly Income Shares	4.30	5.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.52	2.84
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.41	74.89
Spencer Trask Fund	11.10	11.81
Stand Util Inc	.09	.12
State Street Invest	57.06	61.77
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.60	.68
Wellington Fund	12.38	13.66
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.01	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.41	..
Diversified Tr C	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.47	4.21
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.90	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.86	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.50	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.80	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.625	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.02	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.30	.45
Girst Boston Corp	9.25	10.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	98½	103½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
Piper Aircraft	4⅛	5¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅝

Boston Stocks

Aug. 21, 1942

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	83	83	83	83
2.00	Bos Edison	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5.00	Bos-Elevated	60½	60	60	60⅞
1.00b	Bos Her-Trav	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
..	B&M pr pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
..	B&M st A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Eastern SS	8½	8½	8½	8½
3.25d	N E Tel&Tel	85	85	85	84½
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	60¼	60	60	60¼

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941. no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

N. J. Bank Joins FHLB System

WASHINGTON—The Trenton Saving Fund Society of Trenton, N. J., a savings bank with assets of $14,300,000, has joined the Federal Home Loan Bank System, James Twohy, governor of the Bank System, announced. The Trenton Society was founded in 1844, the second savings bank to be established in New Jersey. Principal officials are Bruce Bedford, president; George W. Arnett, vice-president, treasurer and manager; and George N. Nutt, secretary and comptroller.

Md. Casualty Plans Financing

BALTIMORE (AP)—Directors of the Maryland Casualty Company approved a plan to expand capital structure by addition of $12,500,000 in capital and surplus funds.

Stewart McDonald, board chairman and president, said the financing would make the company "one of the strongest and best equipped in the casualty and surety field, and further will make practicable the acquisition or formation of a fire and marine insurance affiliate, a plan which the management has felt for some time to be desirable."

Oklahoma Gas & Electric

CHICAGO—Operating revenues of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. for the year ended June 30, 1942, amounted to $14,720,488, compared with $13,951,777 for the previous 12 months. Net operating income, after operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, and other charges amounted to $2,429,587 for the year ended June 30, 1942, compared with $2,425,338 for the corresponding period ended June 30, 1941.

Raybestos-Manhattan

NEW YORK (AP)—Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and subsidiaries, makers of asbestos and rubber products, showed a net income for the six months ended June 30, 1942, of $867,157, equal to $1.38 a share, against $1,142,973 or $1.82 a share recorded for the comparable period of 1941.

Miami Copper Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Miami Copper Company reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $466,240, equal to 62 cents a capital share, against $404,718, or 54 cents, in the first half of 1941.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30 Acme Wire (1¼e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100 Aero Sup B (.30e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200 Airc Access	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Alum Co Am (3e)	95	95	95
50 Alum Ltd (h8)	70¾	70¾	70¾
75 Am C P&LA	6	6	6
50 AmCP&LA new	6	6	6
60 Am Cyan B (.60a)	34	33¾	33⅞
300 Am Fork & Hoe (½e)	12½	12⅜	12½
800 Am Gas & El (1.60a)	15¾	15⅜	15¾
300 Am Light & T (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50 Am Mfg (½e)	24	24	24
100 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
600 Anch Post F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Appal El Pow pf 4½	100½	100½	100½
1500 Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Atlas Ply (1½e)	17⅜	17	17⅜
100 Automat Prod	2½	2½	2½
800 Ayrshire P Coll	4¼	4	4¼
150 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	28	27½	27½
200 Baldwin Loco war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400 Beech Airc	8⅛	8	8
90 Bens&Hed pf (2)	35¼	35	35¼
100 Bickfords pf (½e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 Borne Serym (4g)	32½	32½	32½
1100 Braz Tr L&P (.40e)	8⅝	8½	8½
100 Brill A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50 Buckeye P L (4)	40¼	40¼	40¼
1000 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
200 Bunk Hill & S (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200 Carrier Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500 Catalin Am (¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20 CenNYPow pf (5)	74½	74½	74½
300 Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
400 Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Cit Svc pf (3g)	37	36½	37
10 Cit Svc pf BB	28¾	28¾	28¾
200 Clinch Coal	5¼	5¼	5¼
40 Colum G & E pf (5)	19¼	18⅞	19¼
150 Compo Sh M vtc (1)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
30 Con G&E Bl pf C (4)	103	103	103
2000 Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
100 Cons Ret Strs (.35g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Cooper-Bess (½e)	7	7	7
150 Copper Range (½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300 Creole Pet (½a)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
100 Crown Drug (.05e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Cuban At Sug (1½e)	12⅜	12½	12⅜
50 Dayton Rub (¾e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50 Draper Corp (3a)	60	60	60
200 Durh Hos B (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50 East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	22½	22½	22½
900 El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	44½	44	44½
100 ElBd & Sh$5 pf (5)	40	40	40
100 Emp G&F 8% pf	160	157¾	160
400 Emp G&F27% pf	151¾	149	151¼
90 Emp G&F 6½% pf	146½	144½	146½
370 Emp G&F 6% pf	142¾	140½	142½
2 Equity Corp	7-32	7-32	7-32
25 Equity Corp$3 pf (¾k)	16	16	16
100 Esquire Inc (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Eversharp Inc	3½	3½	3½
100 Fansteel Met (¼g)	6	6	6
10 Fire As Phil (2a)	53	53	53
25 Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	69¾	69¾	69¾
100 Ford Mot Ltd (.054e)	2	2	2
200 Frank Cou Dis	2	2	2
100 Fuller (GA) (2g)	10	10	10
125 Fuller 4% pf (4)	50	49¾	50
100 Gen Share	¼	¼	¼
300 Glen Ald Coal	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
200 Godchaux Sg B	5½	5½	5½
125 Gt Atl&P nv	69¾	69	69¾
300 Gulf Oil (1a)	31⅞	31½	31⅞
300 Hazeltine (1¾e)	16¾	16½	16¾
50 Hearn D St pf (3¼k)	29	29	29
300 Hecla Min (¾e)	4½	4⅜	4½
25 Heyden Chem (2¼e)	69½	69½	69½
200 Humble Oil (1⅜e)	51	50¾	51
200 Hygrade Fd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100 Ill Iowa Pw pf (2.50k)	19¼	19¼	19¼
300 Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Ind Pipe L (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30 Ind Svc 7 pf	18	18	18
10 Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	93	93	93
50 Indus Finan pf	17	17	17
25 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	63¾	63¾	63¾
1000 Int Petrol (h1)	11¾	11¼	11⅜
300 Int Prod (¼e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
300 Int Home Eq	7	7	7
200 Jacobs (F. L.)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Jeannette Gla	⅞	⅞	⅞
50 Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	67	67	67
200 Kingston Prod (.10)	1½	1½	1½
100 Lake Shore M (h.80)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Le Tourneau	21½	21½	21½
100 Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500 Lone Star Gas (.40e)	7	7	7
100 Long Is L pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
125 Long Is L pf B	14	14	14
700 Louis L & E (.30e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
100 Memph N Gas (.45g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6600 Mesabi Iron	1½	1⅜	1½
50 Mich Stl Tube (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Michigan Sug	⅝	⅝	&
1500 MidWestCorp (.40g)	3	3	3
25 Midvale (1.10e)	26	26	26
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100 MidWestRef (.15e)	2	2	2
75 Minn MinM&M (.80e)	40	40	40
200 Mock J Voeh (¾e)	7	7	7
150 Monarch MT (2¼e)	15½	15	15
50 Montr LH&P (h1½)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
50 MuskegPRing (¼e)	10	10	10
10 Nat P&L pf st (6)	69¾	69¾	69¾
150 N E P A 6% pf (24e)	20⅝	20½	20⅝
20 New Eng T&T (4½e)	84¾	84¼	84¼
24 N J Zinc (2e)	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 N Mex&Ariz Ld	20&	20½	20⅝
1 NY&HonRos (.80)	12	11¾	11¾
10 NY P&L 7% pf (7)	89¾	89&	89&
50 NYShipbd fd sh (1½)	18¼	18¼	18¼
20 Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
75 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	53	53	53
50 Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	87	87	87
25 Nor Am L & P pf	55½	55½	55½
100 Novadel-Ag (2)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
20 Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
24000 Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
100 Prkrsbrg R&R (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
600 Pennroad (¼g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1700 Pa-Cent Airl	9⅛	9	9
10 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	65½	65½	65½
30 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	75½	75½	75½
100 Phoenix Sec	5	5	5
200 PierceGov (.60e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1200 Pioneer Gold (.28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Pitts Pl Gl (16e)	67	67	67
200 Pioneer Gld (h.08)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Pressed Met	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25 PugSdPGL5pf(3¾k)	95	95	95
100 Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	40⅛	39½	39½
100 RKO opt war	3-32	3-32	3-32
50 Reliance E&E (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
900 Republic Avia	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100 Richmond Rad	¾	¾	¾
100 Rome Cable (60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Root Pet pf (1k)	12½	12½	12½
500 Russeks F Ave (¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 St Regis Pap	1¼	1¼	1¼
25 Schulte (DA) pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
200 Scovill Mfg (1e)	24	24	24
500 Selected Indus	5-32	5-32	5-32
200 Shat-Denn (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150 Sherwin-Wms (3)	74¾	74¼	74¾
25 Silex (1.20)	11	11	11
50 Singer Mfg (8a)	161	161	161
100 So CEd B pf (1½)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
100 St Oil Ky (1)	13	13	13
50 St Pow&L pf	13	13	13
100 Cterling Inc (.10e)	¾	¾	¾
75 Stetson (JB)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Sunray Oil (.05e)	1	1	1
200 Technicolor (¼e)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
300 Tob Sec Ltd (.268e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Tonopah Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Trans-Lux (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Tri-Cont war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100 Unit Airc Pr (1)	6½	6½	6½
2000 Unit Cig-Wh Shrs	½	⅛	⅛
100 Unit Corp war	1-16	1-16	1-16
200 Unit Elastic (.30e)	9	9	9
200 Unit Gas pf (7¼k)	117¾	117¼	117¼
1200 Unit Lt&P pf	18¼	17¾	18¼
175 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	60⅜	60	60⅜
50 Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44½	44½	44½
75 US&I Sec pf (3¾g)	50	50	50
200 U S Foil B	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200 Univ Corp vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50 Util Equit pf (1k)	40	40	40
100 Venezuel Pet	4	4	4
100 Wentwth Mfg (¼e)	2	2	2
10 W Tex Ut $6pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
1400 West VaC&C (¼e)	4	4	4
100 West Air Lines	3	3	3

Total stock sales today, estimated, 80,000 shares; year ago, 93,125.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Am G & E 3½s 60	106½	106½	106½
13 Am P & L 6s 2016	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 As Elec 4½s 53	51¼	51¼	51¼
26 As G&E 5s 50	8¼	8⅛	8¼
26 As G&E 5s 68	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1 As G&E 5s 68 reg	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	106	106	106
11 Baldw L 6s 50	108	107	107
7 Birm El 4½s 68	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Cen St El 5½s 54	6	6	6
2 Cen St El 5s 48	5⅝	5½	5⅝
31 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54½	54	54½
2 Cities Ser 5s 69	77¼	77¼	77¼
10 Cities Ser 5s 66	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Cities Ser 5s 58	78	78	78
63 Cities Ser 5s 50	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
2 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	77	77	77
6 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	77½	77	77½
8 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	80⅞	80½	80½
5 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102½	102½	102½
7 East G & F 4s 56 A	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80	79½	80
2 Empire Dis E 5s 52	104½	104½	104½
10 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90½	90¼	90¼
5 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B	100	100	100
2 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	75	74⅞	74⅞
5 Inters Pow 6s 52	35½	35½	35½
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
4 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	105½	105⅛	105½
2 Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	121¾	121¾	121¾
2 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
1 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	92	92	92
9 N Eng G&E 5s 47	46½	46	46½
5 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	74¼	74	74
6 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	53	52¾	53
2 Ohio Pub Svs 4s 62	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 OklaNatGas3¾s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Pac P&L 5s 55	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106⅛	106	106
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Pub Sv Ind 4s 59 A	108	108	108
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	102	102	102
5 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
3 Safe Har W 4½s 79	111	111	111
3 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	96½	96½	96½
1 Stand G&E 6s 51	57½	57½	57½
6 Stand G&E 6s 57	57½	57½	57½
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	57⅝	57½	57½
5 Stand P&L 6s 57	57½	57½	57½
5 Tex El S 5s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Tex P&L 5s 56	107½	107¼	107½
41 Twin CRT 5½s52A	80	79⅞	80¼
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	117	117	117
1 West Newsp Un 6s 44	77	77¼	77¼

Total bond sales a year ago, 582,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.19	1.18⅝	1.18¾	1.18¾
Minneapolis	1.11¼	1.10½	1.11	1.10¾
Kansas City	1.12⅝	1.12⅛	1.12½	1.12⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.	..	..	.90	.90
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.21¾	1.21⅛	1.21¾	1.21½
Minneapolis	1.13⅝	1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.13¼
Kansas City	1.14⅞	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.14⅝
May wheat				
Chicago	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.25⅜
Minneapolis	1.19	1.18⅞	1.18⅞	1.18⅝
Kansas City	1.18⅛	1.17⅞	1.18⅛	1.18⅛
Sept. corn				
Chicago	.85	.83¾	.84⅞	.83⅞
Kansas City	.82⅝	.81½	.82⅝	.81¼
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.87½	.86⅝	.87⅜	.86⅝
Kansas City	.84	.83⅛	.84	.83⅛
Sept. oats				
Chicago	.49⅞	.49¼	.49⅞	.49⅜
Minneapolis	.45⅛	.44½	.45	.44⅝
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.46⅝	.46¼	.46⅜	.46⅝
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	.62⅞	.62½	.62⅞	.62⅝
Dec.	.67¼	.66⅝	.67⅛	.66⅞
May	.72⅞	.72⅝	.72¾	.72⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	12.85	12.85
October	....	....	....	12.87	12.85
December	12.90	....	....	12.90	12.87

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.71	...	...	1.71	1.71
December	...	...	...	1.71⅞	1.72⅛

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
October	....	....	....	97.0n	97.0
December	....	....	....	95.8n	95.8
March	....	....	....	95.0b	95.0
Tops					
October	....	....	....	122.1b	122.0
December	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.3b	123.0
March	....	....	....	123.7b	123.3
May	....	....	....	124.0b	123.6
July	....	....	....	124.1b	123.7

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.23	18.26	18.11	18.13	18.23
Dec.	18.42	18.47	18.29	18.31	18.43
March	18.61	18.64	18.47	18.47	18.60
May	18.72	18.72	18.58	18.58	18.71
July				18.64n	18.76

Spot 19.43
n-Nominal.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37b	6.35
October	....	....	....	6.40b	6.38
December	....	....	....	6.57b	6.57
March	....	....	..	6.60b	6.60

b-Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	..	..	..	8.76b	8.76
December	..	.	..	8.86b	8.86

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
Butter					
*November	42.30	42.40	42.00	42.40	42.35
*December	42.30	42.55	42.30	42.55	42.40
*January	42.45	42.60	42.25	42.60	42.65
Eggs					
†October	35.65	35.65	35.50	35.60	35.70
†November	35.65	35.75	35.60	35.70	35.85
†December	35.90	35.90	35.75	35.90	35.90
Potatoes					
November	2.92	2.92	2.90	2.91	2.92

*S. s. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Show more, earn more. 12 fast-selling Assortments; 21-card $1 "FEATURE" Asst., Etchings, Gift Wraps, Religious, Everyday, etc. Up to 100% profit. New EMBOSSED Christmas Cards with sender's name. 50 for $1. Personal Stationery; other fine values. No experience needed. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 459 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 44, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED: DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES LaSalle Extension University, nationally-famous correspondence institution, is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good practical education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, Vice President, 4113 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

WANTED—Practical nursing; free to go anywhere. Mrs. Carrie L. Heine, c/o 1005 North 2nd Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

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UMBRELLAS Repaired and Re-Covered, etc. Essex Umb. Mfg. Co., 69 Summer St., Boston. Han 7887

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

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FOR SALE
BUSINESS site in Becket, Mass., adjacent to freight yard and state road from Springfield to Pittsfield; 5 acres land with 2 buildings 40x40 and 60x40, in good condition. MRS. MARY A. A. LYMAN, Becket, Mass.

READING, MASS.—Modern 3-yr.-old American Colonial, beautifully landscaped, insulated and weatherstripped; 7 rooms, 3 baths; lav. 1st floor, billiard room (cellar) with tile floor; heated 2-car garage. Thrush Circulating Hot Water oil heating system; built by owner; location excellent; seen by app. Tel. Read. 1418 between 9 and 11, eves. 6-7. Moderately priced.

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HOUSES TO LET

YEAR-ROUND—New, modern, 7 rooms (basement-laundry); exceptionally beautiful location on lake front; every convenience, central heat, gas stove; garage; beautiful views from corner windows; doors from chambers to upper deck; boating, swimming; heatometer fireplace; unusual features; ¾ mile town on state highway; old trees; 25 miles Boston; $75. MRS. TRIMBLE, Wrentham, Mass. Phone 61-3.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—2 or 3 rooms and kitchenette; East Side, below 90th, for 2 ladies. Phone Wis. 7-2500. New York City. MRS. HOPKINS.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500 4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths With Fully Equipped Kitchens Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $36-$45. EN. 2-1883

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Exclusive neighborhood; in private home, 2 rooms with fireplace and bath; light housekeeping facilities; convenient transportation. Tel. Laf. 8818 or write Box A-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MALDEN, MASS.—4 rms. and bath, 1 rm. suitable study, office, sep. entrance; excellent location; heat, elec., gas, h. w. supplied; garage; $60. Call Malden 7733.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PHILADELPHIA — Bachelor's apartment, Haverford, Pa., with congenial man. 5 minutes Penna. R. R. station. Call Kingsley 0600. Box 2-G, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

ROOMS, kitchenette, bath to accommodate 3 women; also 3 attractive rooms. M. Page, 5 Fuller Pl., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Eli. 1461.

ROOMS WANTED

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Wanted by quiet, refined young man, room within reasonable distance of Westinghouse Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J. Address, Mrs. V. W. H., 84 Sandringham, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG woman wants room with piano; prefers home of Christian Scientists. Call Ken. 0974 evenings after 6 (Boston).

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158 St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy, view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

NORTH READING—Large, sunny room in old colonial house, with good food, for elderly person desiring home; 16 miles north of Boston. Box G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

TWO ladies would like home with family, Christian Scientists, including meals; accessible to The Christian Science Mother Church. KEN. 0363, Box G-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME comfort, home cooking, heart of Green Mountains. Rolling Acres, Jeffersonville, Vt. Telephone 28-14.

REST, study, exc. food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful sur.; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

BOARD and room desired in country home in Connecticut for middle-aged gentleman; private family, Christian Scientists; occasional nursing care desirable. Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

GARDEN HOUSE INN Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1 Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach

HYANNIS, CAPE COD, MASS.—The Lodge by the Ocean—Rooms, with board if desired; rates reduced after Labor Day; quiet neighborhood; safe sandy private bathing beach. 154 Estey Avenue. Tel. 1482.

WALTHAM, MASS.—For lady desiring good home and meals with fine Protestant family; desirable location near bus lines; ref. exchanged. Waltham 1433-J after 3:30 P. M.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

Storage for Household Goods Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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INDUS. SALESMEN: 1 pap., 1 steel strap. Arr
OFFICE MGR.: Interviews today Arr.
COST ACCOUNTANTS: Industrial exp. Arr.
BKKPRS. & CLERKS: Begin. & exp. $16-$25
TYPISTS-I.B.M. TAB. MACH. OPER. Arr.
OFFICE-ERRAND-STOCK BOYS: Sev Gd. Sal.
MAINTENANCE MEN: Factory exp. $40
GAS STATION ATTENDANT: Exp. $30-$32
ENGINEERS & FIREMEN: 2nd cl. lic. Arr.
HOTEL CLERKS & AUDITORS. Arr

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—3 adults in American family; good home; no washing. Mrs. Murphy, 87 Westville St., Dorchester, Mass.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST.
STENOS.: Severa, good openings $18-$25
STENO.: Driver's license, exp. $20-$25
BKKPR.-STENOS.: Good opptys $20
BKKPR.-TYPISTS: Several, exp. $20-$25
CREDIT & COL. CLERK: Good exp. $20-$22
MACHINE BKKPRS. & OPERATORS Rem. Rand, Und. E, Fish.; I.B.M. Mach. ops.; Nat. Cash 2 & 3000; Pow. Key. Punch; Multig.
SALESGIRLS.: High grade shops. Up to $30
MILLINERY COPYIST & MAKER. Arr.
HOSTESSES & CASHIERS: Restaurants. Arr.
COOKS: Meats and Pastry, several Arr.
STEAM TABLE & PANTRY WOMAN: Exp. Arr.
CHAMBERMAIDS: Hotel exp. Arr.

SALESLADY, experienced; ladies' handbags, gloves, costume jewelry. DAINTEE SHOP, 3733 82nd Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN WITH TWELVE YEARS of acting in theatre, cinema, radio wishes engagement in any capacity; good diction, capable assisting director or announcer. Write Box M-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils, and bulk plant manager, wants position in Florida, prefer west coast; now employed. F. J. TILLMAN, 1817 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Every Purchase Counts, Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

SECRETARY, seeking opportunity to serve in section between Stamford, Conn., and Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; executive experience. Write Box H-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHER with years of experience in elementary subjects desires position for fall. MISS SNOW, 124 Park St., Brookline, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532

CAMERA SUPPLIES

Mail Orders Carefully Filled Cameras, supplies, dev. and printing, enlarging. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ANDERSON'S 5-HOUR SUPER CLEANSERS 1282 Hyde Park Ave. 20 Fairmount Ave. 145 West St., Hyde Park, Mass. Hyd. 0703

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

ELECTRICIANS & LOCKSMITHS

REPAIR SERVICE Vacuum Cleaners, Radios, Locks CENTRE HARDWARE CO. 4202 Washington St., Roslindale 2038 Center St., West Roxbury 16 High St., East Dedham

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS can be purchased at exceptionally low prices; large selection of FINE QUALITY Fur Coats to choose from; small deposit reserves your selection; we invite your inspection. CHARLES E. MORRIS 330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St. New York City Lo. 5-4049

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

RECORDS

RECORDS VICTOR, Columbia. Complete stock. Mail orders filled. Phonograph & Record Shop, 8 Milk St., Boston

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-1989

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing, Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave. WALTHAM—433 Moody St. MALDEN—147 Pleasant St. QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

See Us for Good Buys in Single and 2-Family Houses many good listings HARRY E. BAKER *Real Estate* 608 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3910

Staying at home this summer? Brighten Up the House with FLOWERS! G. O. Anderson & Sons INC. 901 Mass. Ave. ARL. 3090-3091 Medford Branch, 242 High St., MYS. 0600

BOSTON—Dorchester

You save most if you call GENeva 5630 NOW for high grade anthracite D. J. Ferguson Coal Co. 167-173 Devon Street Dorchester, Mass Budget System Agent, H. Latham

BOSTON—Roslindale

Trethewey Brothers PARkway 3283, 7050 *George S. Trethewey* Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting *Stove, Furnace and Range Repairing* JOBBING A SPECIALTY 4280 Washington St. Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at Whyte's Laundry, Inc. 17 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060 A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables Canned Goods, Fruit 367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' Brockton Ice & Coal Co. FUEL OILS Lawrence Street Phone 189

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
ANNUAL
AUGUST SALE of FURS
A Superb Collection of the Finest to be Had
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

Correctly Furnished Homes
—That's Our Job!
Ralph and Ruth Baker
610 Main St., opp. Forest Ave.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F T D

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5226, 9-11 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

INSURANCE
Fire—Burglary—Life
Endowment
Liability—War Damage
HOWARD E. WHITING
4 Brattle St., Cambridge Kirkland 6502

BURNETT'S
Muffin Mix, made by the makers of the Famous Burnett's Vanilla
SAGE'S
60 Church Street, Cambridge, TRO. 2211 — Leonard Street, Belmont, BELmont 4500

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

Fiske's
Fiske
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Harvard Square, Cambridge KIR. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont 2265, Belmont — 833-835 Beacon St., Lasell 2183, Newton Centre

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB 1910
Plumbing. Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue — Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi. Prop — Res. Ded. 0507

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

F. A. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
Colorful, distinctive with the "Quality Look" that endures!
Clipper Craft Summer Clothes
3-piece worsted and tweed suits, $28.50
2-piece Clipper Tropical suits, $23.50
Cool light straw hats, $1.00 to $5.00

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Going to College?
then gather your classics at our—
COLLEGE SHOP
WILSON'S

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 — 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Sporting Goods
Picnic Supplies
Clark Hardware Company
289 Main St. — Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

YOUR BLANKETS
Individually laundered are gloriously clean, fleecy soft, and moth proofed. Single blanket washed, soft dried—49 cents.
PHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street — Tel. 2543

Perlcrest Rayon Satin and Crepe Slips
Woven with the finest Multifilament Acetate and Rayon Yarn. All Perlcrest Slips have guaranteed Double Stitched Seams; true-fit sizes, graduated length and hip measurements make for perfect fit. Lace-trimmed and tailored. Tea Rose and White. Priced at $2.00.
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Fur Coat in Our AUGUST FUR SALE
Furs of long-enduring beauty at tremendous savings
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

WEINER'S
42nd August Sale of Furs
Guaranteed savings of at least 20%
276 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
Selected Fruits
Choice Meats
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
1751 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 1880

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
August
Fur Sale
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Chatham Duraloom Extra Large Blankets
Full weight, 4 pounds. Wide ribbon binding. Colors: Dusty rose, blue, cedar, and dubonnet.
Reg. $4.98 **$3.98 Each**
A REAL VALUE!
Goddard Bros
Market Street — Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW AT KOTZEN'S
39th AUGUST FURNITURE **SALE**
Save 10 to 25%
Save on FLORENCE RANGES from $169 to $219
Easy terms, of course, at
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

Up to 16 Square Yards
Gold Seal Congoleum
Laid Free to Your Floor!
$11.84
$1 Week
Beautiful New Patterns. Long Wearing Finish. Easily Cleaned.
GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM BY-THE-YARD
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St., Medford — 42 Ferry St., Malden — 544 Main St., Melrose

JOSLIN'S
August Sale of Fine Furs
An economy investment in Fashion, Comfort, Wardrobe versatility. Buy Now . . Many Values Cannot Be Duplicated.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 — 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 — See us today

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. — Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
SHELL
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers — THE GOOD ONE — Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street — Malden 3097

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Purr-fect HOME HEATING
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 — 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

GARNISS
MARKET
163 W. EMERSON — 463 FRANKLIN

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street — Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

NEEDHAM

Tel. NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

NEW BEDFORD

THE CHARLES F. WING CO.
790 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
WING'S
Mid-Summer Markdowns on Furniture
DRAPERY and RUG SALE
Ends With the Month

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane, Dial 3-2276 — Shop Dial 3-3167, 199 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Complete Food Store
Meats—Fish—Fruit
Vegetables
Bakery Specials Daily
704 Purchase St. — Phone 5-7821

We Want Your Charge Account
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
690 Purchase, at Spring Street

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. — Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

La France
WEDDING RINGS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. — Eugene P. La France, Prop.

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street — Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

For Year-Round Comfort
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
Inexpensive. Will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
Ask for free estimates
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. — BIGelow 7997

NORWOOD

COAL-COKE
FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST. — JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC. — NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

FURLONG'S
Candies and Ice Cream
TEL. NORWOOD 1293
Norwood Theater Building

PITTSFIELD

PRO-TEK-TIV SHOES
For Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North St. — Dial 2-3083
QUALITY BREAD
and BAKERY PRODUCTS

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality
Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue — Tel 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West St. — Dial 7022

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Granite 8100-8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment. Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' — CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston — Pres. 0839

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square — Gra. 3000

READING

Now we add another department
JUNIOR MISS COATS!
Reversibles, Swaggers, Dressy Coats, Raincoats—5.98 to 13.95
Save gas, shop in your own neighborhood
Bowser & Company
WAKEFIELD SQUARE, CRYSTAL 1422, WAKEFIELD

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor — C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.
Name.................................
Street.................................
City......................... State..........

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Tried Our
Homogenized Milk?
Customers Prefer It
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested

Through our homogenizing process the cream is
evenly
thoroughly
permanently
distributed throughout the milk.
C. W. Spear Milk Co.
37 Central St., Wakefield CRY 0610

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading — Reading 0599

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
Headquarters for Men's Summer Clothing
PALM BEACH SUITS
WHISPER WATE SUITS

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET — SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street — Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

SUNOCO MOTOR OIL — NO HARD CARBON
General Tires and Batteries
TAVERN SQUARE SERVICE STATION
MILROY JOHNSTON, Prop.
305 WESTON STREET — WAL. 4353

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. — Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WINTHROP

Winthrop Storage Co.
JOHN HENRY
MOVERS and PACKERS
Winthrop, Mass. — Ocean 0151, Ocean 1491

European Local Classified

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/- p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING. 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received: Christian Scientists preferred close sea gardens. buses. shops liberal table from 3 gns MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717

POST VACANT

BEDFORD—Children's nurse or domestic help, Protestant, over military age; good wages; good refs. required. Box W-1686, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

N. WALES.—Cook and house parlourmaid (exempt military service); 2 in family; own bedrooms and bathroom. Apply Mrs. Romer-Lee, Bryncemlyn, Dolgelley.

SALISBURY — Companion-housekeeper (exempt military service), all duties, 1 adult, business; adaptable person will find every consideration; live out. Mrs. Sutherland, 71, New St., Salisbury 3717.

SALISBURY—Fully qualified assistant (exempt military service), court hairdresser, beauty specialist; state qualifications, etc. Sutherland, 71, New St., Salisbury 3717.

PRINTING

B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3, Bricksfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3549

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY, WINTON, WIMBORNE.
26/27 MILSOM ST., BATH. Tel. 2330

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street — Phone 4611

70 BRANCHES — Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
3, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-Super-Mare.

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road — Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

TYRES
SAVE PURCHASE TAX
HAVE YOUR OLD TYRES REBUILT
PLENTY OF TYRES
Consignments Arriving Daily
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Road, Boscombe Tel. 2258
18, Queen Street, Weymouth — 43, Leigh Road, Wimborne

79, and 166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
662, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
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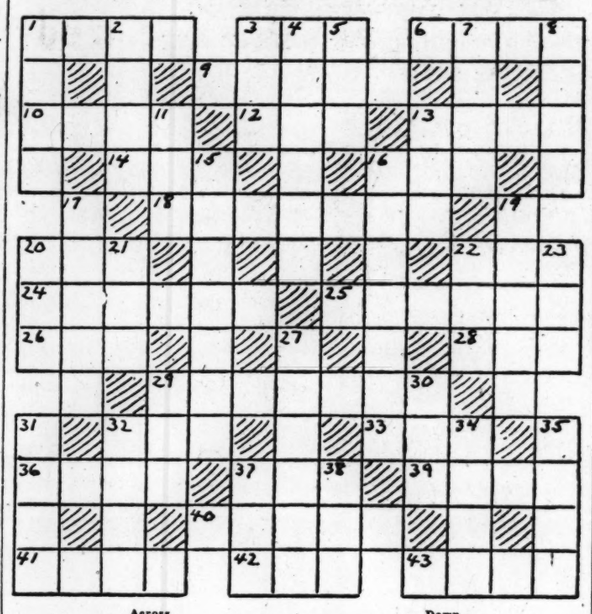
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is wife of Punch in the puppet show?
3—Old woman who rode on broom had what creature for groom?
6—What color is associated with Yale University?
9—Straits of Mackinac join what lake with Lake Michigan?
10—What was Huckleberry Finn called for short?
12—Who is hero of a John Poole comedy?
13—What is rough, often scaly, exterior of bark?
14—What is undressed hide of a young steer, cow, or horse?
16—What is a cone of thread wound on a spindle?
18—What hero of Scott novel is an archer in Scottish Guard?
20—Where was Oliver Goldsmith born (abbr.)?
22—What is a little pocket in men's trousers near the waistband?
24—What plants are associated with Holland?
25—What character in "Nostromo" has been called the "most moving figure in all Conrad's books"?
26—Yellow ocher is what?
28—High in pitch.
29—General Fladdock is a character in history or fiction—which?
32—What is a enclosed place used for storage?
33—The topaz is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
36—If someone sent you a macuta, would it be a coin, goat, or belt?
37—What creature is the "elegant fowl" of Edward Lear's well-known poem?
39—Tempo.
40—According to Lear, the Jumblies have heads of what color?
41—How would you describe the Empire State Building?
42—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
43—What is flesh of a calf used for food?

Down

1—What was first name of the poet Milton?
2—The baldpate is what?
3—Drinking vessel.
4—What are carried in a quiver?
5—What is a tangrum?
7—What is a folding or doubling of string, rope, etc.?
8—If you were in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in what direction would you travel to reach Meridian?
11—Young goat.
13—What is a wand?
15—Fairy godmother made use of what for Cinderella's coach?
16—What is Harvard's color?
17—What is a bear called in popular tales?
19—What is a thin dress material of silk, cotton, or wool?
20—Possessive pronoun.
21—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
22—What is most southeastern State of U. S. (abbr.)?
23—What is piece of wood used in baseball?
27—Topsy is a character in well-known novel by whom (poss.)?
29—What is paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
30—Negative.
31—What do you call a native of Dingwall?
32—Would a coldong have fins, paws, or a bill?
34—What is any plant whose stem requires support?
35—What is a hollow metallic vessel which gives forth ringing sound when struck?
37—What is a plural of "os"?
38—What Poe heroine lived "in a kingdom by the sea"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Code Study Now Speeded Up

New Method Developed

The tedious process of learning the international Morse code has been streamlined. A speedier method for studying the code has been developed at Columbia University by Professor Fred S. Keller.

The improved technique will, it is predicted, help to meet the acute need for radio-telegraphists, essential to detachments of soldiers out in the "nets" doing advance surveying for troops, to aviators, to tank units, and to inter-ship signalling. It is being used exclusively in the initial training of radio operators at Camp Edwards, Mass., and in code classes at Columbia University and other civilian training centers.

From Seven to Nine Days

Using the minimum of teaching equipment, the new method has shortened the learning period, roughly, from 12 to between seven to nine days, depending on working conditions.

It is based on the psychological principles of quick learning by correcting errors as soon as they are made and progressing from the difficult to the easy. It is simple and can be learned by individuals and groups even when no teacher is available as it requires only a phonograph and a set of nine records on which are reproduced the signals and their corresponding words.

Broken Into Five Groups

"The old method," says Professor Keller, "is a slower learning process because the teacher sends out the various dot and dash signals of the code without interruptions throughout the period and does not allow corrections until the session is over. The new method, by correcting the student and repeating the code sound as soon as he makes a mistake, shows him where he is wrong and teaches him immediately the proper reaction."

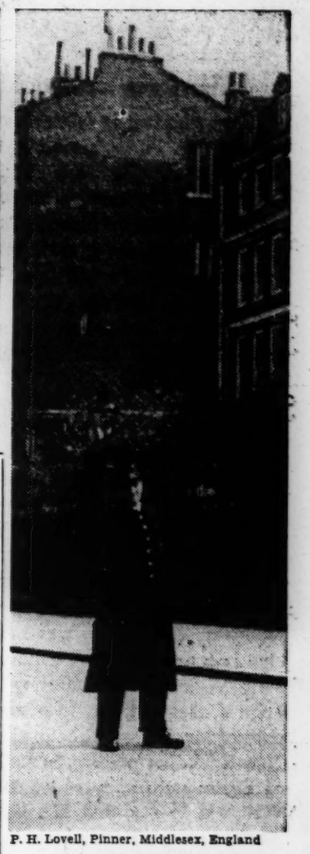
The 36 characters and 10 digits which are used in the code range from the very difficult to the very easy. By breaking these up into five groups and teaching the harder ones first the students get over-training of the difficult signals in the new system and pick up speed quickly as they find the code getting progressively easier.

Camera Club Oddities

R. W. Bayless, Toronto, Canada

Nova Scotian "Express"

The gasoline and rubber drought means nothing to the operator of this ox-drawn vehicle.



P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Top-Hatted Policemen

London has its top-hatted policemen, and strange as it may seem, many Londoners are unaware of their existence. This police force, only six strong, are under the direct control of the Lord Chamberlain, and can be seen on duty at Queen Anne's Gate, and other points around The Mall and Birdcage Walk. Their duties consist of controlling the traffic around Buckingham Palace and neighboring streets.

Soviet Population

The population of the Soviet Union, 170,000,000 at the last census, is approximately four-fifths European, one-fifth Asiatic.

Successful Campaign

San Jose, Calif.

L. Lion & Sons of this city "won the rubber" in the recent salvage campaign, but no one else was the loser thereby. To anyone who donated the rubber floor mat from his automobile in response to the Government's appeal, this firm gave a linoleum mat to serve in its place. Needless to say, they won the good will of the community as well as the rubber vital to war production.

Largest Business

Rockefeller Center, in New York, is the largest privately-owned business and entertainment center in America.

In Lighter Vein

Seven Is Four

The seven ages of woman—the infant, the little girl, the miss, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman, the young woman.—The Bee-Hive.

"The Pen Is Mightier . . . ."

In a small town, the harassed but determined editor of the local paper had waged long and apparently not too successful guerrilla warfare against the small politics and local racketeering of a certain aggressive magnate.

Challenged by the local plutocrat to appear at a "town-hall meeting" and report his speech as it sounded to him, the editor grimly accepted.

With considerable "gift of the gab" the seeker after municipal favors launched into a tirade of ridicule against the local scribe. He concluded triumphantly with a flourish, stating that ". . . The Bugle has undoubtedly served long and faithfully the citizens of this town by lighting the fires of the community!"

The Bugle appeared the following day with the speech duly reported.

The last paragraph read: "The Bugle has undoubtedly served long and faithfully the citizens of this town by fighting the liars of the community!"

The editor still insists solemnly that that's the way he heard it!

A Verse for Today . . .

Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?—LAM. 1:12

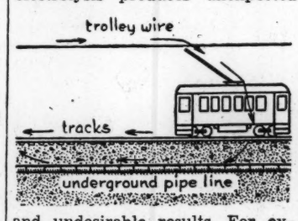
Did You Ever Wonder

Why It May Be Unwise For Water Pipes to Parallel Trolley Tracks?

A solution which will conduct electricity is known as an electrolyte, and the process of conduction of electricity through it is called electrolysis. Water which contains a little sulphuric acid can be separated into water's original components, hydrogen gas and oxygen gas, by electrolysis.

A very important industrial process, electroplating, involves electrolysis. Various metals, such as copper, nickel, gold, silver, etc., can be deposited as a coating or plating by a process similar to the electrolysis of water.

Such applications of the process of electrolysis are useful and constructive. Sometimes, however, electrolysis produces unexpected



and undesirable results. For example, electrolysis may cause corrosion in an underground water pipe if the pipe runs near and parallel to the tracks of a trolley.

As indicated in the accompanying diagrammatic sketch, current from the power house supplies the trolley with electricity through an overhead wire or through a third rail. The circuit is completed by the return of the current to the power house through the ground and rails.

If the pipe parallels the track, some of the current from the rails may travel through moist portions of the ground from the rails to the pipe. The current passing through the pipe may then cause certain salts in solutions in or near the pipe to break down or decompose. Chloride salts, for example, on decomposing, liberate chlorine which attacks and corrodes the pipe. Corrosion is particularly likely to occur near the powerhouse, where the current leaves the pipe, for at this point the pipe itself serves as a virtual anode of an electrolytic cell.

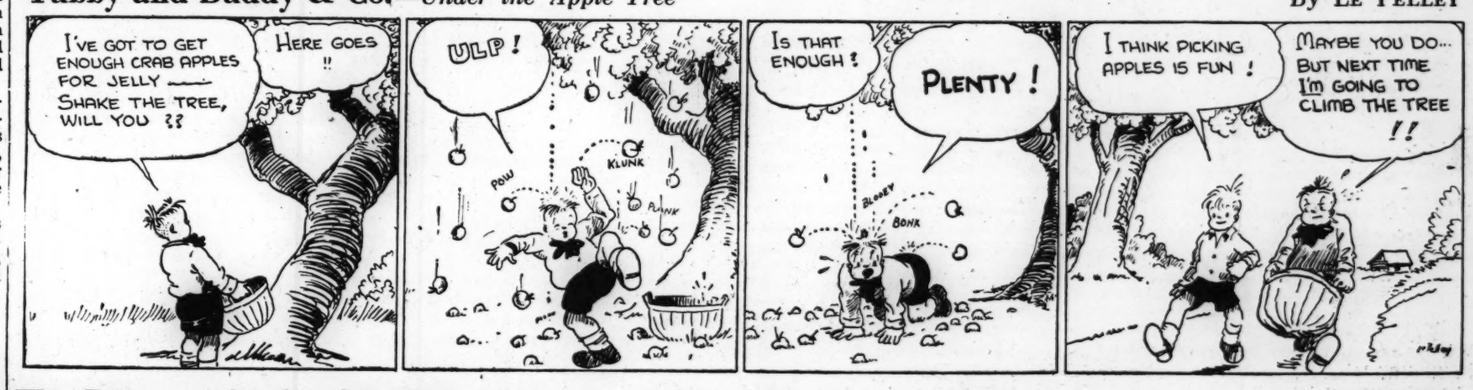
Consequently, where it is necessary for water pipes to parallel the tracks, the lines or tracks carrying the return current back to the powerhouse should be carefully insulated from the ground, to prevent any such accidental and destructive electrolysis.

W. P. Keasbey

NEWS ITEM — LIEUT. COMMANDER JOHN J. LAWLESS, USNR, SAYS IT'S "GUMPTION NOT GLAMOR" THE NAVY WANTS IN ITS NEW WAVES.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Under the Apple Tree*

By LE PELLEY

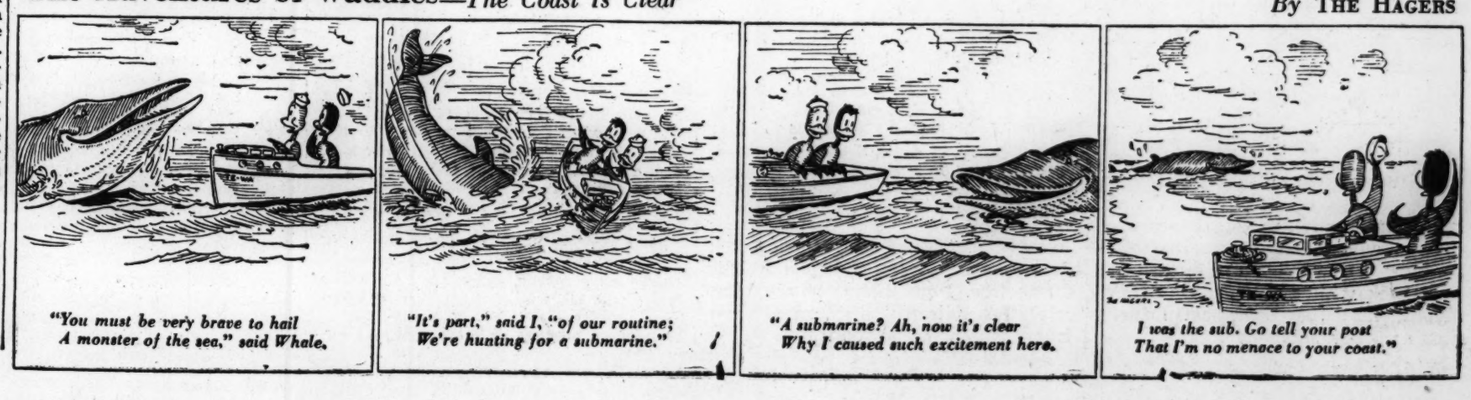


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe We Can Get to Spike Before the Stranger Does*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Coast Is Clear*

By THE HAGERS



"You must be very brave to hail A monster of the sea," said Whale.

"It's part," said I, "of our routine; We're hunting for a submarine."

"A submarine? Ah, now it's clear Why I caused such excitement here.

I was the sub. Go tell your post That I'm no menace to your coast."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Issue at Brooklyn

Those who feel or feign pleasant surprise at Mr. Farley's victory over Mr. Roosevelt in the New York State Democratic Convention are overlooking past and current history. The Farley victory is none the greater for having been won against a wartime President. Lincoln and Wilson were wartime Presidents. Lincoln had no easy road to re-election in 1864; Wilson lost his Congress in 1918.

A wartime President, even one whose foreign policies have won the approval now displayed toward Mr. Roosevelt's, is not in a particularly good position to wage politics. Mr. Roosevelt could take no very active part in the New York Democratic fray, nor did he have adequate representation. His own candidate, Senator James M. Mead, of Buffalo, was not a sufficiently more attractive candidate than New York State's Attorney General, John J. Bennett, Jr., to overcome the skill of Mr. Farley. All the elements of New York City politics, as well as those of State politics, were on the move. Which is to say that Mr. Farley was pitching on his home grounds.

The outcome is, of course, an important victory for Mr. Farley. It gives him absolute control of the State party organization, and therefore probable control of the State delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1944. The significance of such control, however, cannot be clear in times like these. Mr. Farley split with Mr. Roosevelt over the third-term issue. But what tremendous forces will be bearing on the course of American politics two years hence cannot now be predicted.

The nomination is interpreted as a rebuke to Mr. Roosevelt for "meddling" from Washington. Such a rebuke may overlook his understandable interest in the politics of his own State, yet it is one which Mr. Roosevelt might have foreseen, since resentment of local party organizations against interference by the Federal Executive has been illustrated frequently in American politics.

The American people may congratulate themselves that the issue before the convention at Brooklyn did not involve the war or the President's foreign policy. The issue was politics.

Mild Animal Zoo

Wild animals in captivity have long interested human beings who could, because of cages, look at them without risking a too intimate acquaintance. As long ago as the thirteenth century there were wild animals in the Tower of London: first the three leopards given to Henry III by the then Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick. Later these were succeeded by lions until the last of the captives were transferred to the Zoological Gardens. Visitors to London considered the lions in the Tower one of the important sights.

Earlier than that, as a now forgotten poet who had done some research in wild animals, once commented:

When Caesar was a conqueror the Giraffe
first was tamed,
And for processions long and gay this
creature then was famed.

In the middle ages mountebanks, giving a show where they might, sometimes carried a wild animal with them, perhaps a decrepit lion in a cage, perhaps a trained bear. Hannibal (as one remembers a vague acquaintance with history) tried to employ elephants as tanks, but not successfully because the tanks had minds of their own and retreated under arrow-fire. In about 1804, the Paris *Jardin des Plantes* established a zoo, thus setting an example for other cities that no doubt led later in the century to the perambulating menageries that somewhat preceded the circuses of which the menagerie is now an essential part.

But these were wild animals. Now the New York Zoological Society has established a zoo of mild animals—the crow, the horse, the pig, the hen, and others that seem much less familiar to urban populations than the wild ones. Wild animal zoos and circus menageries have done their educative work, and many a city youngster who has never seen a cow has seen a hippopotamus.

As is now the way with the wild animals, the mild animals will be seen in a natural environment on what may fairly be called a model farm with red brick farm buildings One hopes that the visitor to the mild animal zoo will be allowed near enough to scratch the pig's back with a shingle. One feels, indeed, that the Zoological Society should supply shingles.

This Is Grandpa's War, Too

What has become of the old-age pension issue which used to sweep United States Senators, Representatives, and State legislators into office every year? The answer seems to be that the proponents of various social security plans for men and women of mature years have by no means abandoned objectives for which they have so long contended, but that exigencies of global warfare have eliminated the immediate need for so great an amount of Government assistance.

The point is, this is Grandpa's war, too. He may have done his bit in '98 or in '18, but he's not going to let his grandsons—and his granddaughters—do it all this time. So Grandpa is sticking on the job—half a million grandpas, in fact. Social Security Board records at Washington indicate that although approximately 790,000 persons are eligible for old-age pensions, only about 288,000 are receiving checks. Moreover, 20,000 of those who have been receiving such pensions have written in to ask that their names be removed from the pension rolls, as they have gone to work in war industries. That's Grandpa for you!

There was a time, we grant you, when Grandpa may have felt frustrated and bewildered because there seemed to be no place for him in the busy world. Youth, youth, youth was the demand of industry keyed to a tempo of maximum demand. Then came Pearl Harbor. Johnny and the youngsters went off in uniforms but Grandpa, his dander up, got out his dinner pail and overalls and signed up at the employment office, then sat down and wrote the Social Security Board. Grandpa has heard of rugged individualism, and, perhaps without realizing it was always his, he is now proving it to be his immediate possession.

Park-Bench Forecast

Scene 1: An American park bench, late summer, 1938. Two men seated on it. One holding a newspaper so the other can see the headlines. The man holding newspaper speaks English only with difficulty:

"Looka dat. Berchtesgaden, Godesberg. No good! Appeasement no good! Mussolini no good! Hitler no good! Me—me democrazia. No fool me—all dis. All no good!"

Scene 2: A restaurant in Rome late summer, 1940. A group of Italians around a table. One speaks in Italian:

"Ha, ha! They say things used to be better here under Mussolini!"

Another speaks:

"That's not so funny. Why should we continue to fight Hitler's war?"

Scene 3. The First Pan-American Conference of Free Italians, at Montevideo, Uruguay, late summer, 1942. A speaker (in effect):

"The time has come to show the world that Italians are not dupes of Fascism or slaves to Naziism. Let us then declare ourselves Free Italians and take our rightful place in the world beside peoples fighting for freedom. We shall not only organize politically, we shall organize militarily. We shall ask for diplomatic recognition from members of the United Nations. Count Sforza, former Foreign Minister in Italy, and long an opponent of Fascism, will help to win for us the free world's confidence."

Scene 4. The park bench once more. The same Italian showing the same newspaper to a companion.

"Me—and you—and Giovanni, Giuseppe, Tony, Giacomo—we all democrazia!"

Bonds

To the bond of liberty that unites them, the fighting forces which attacked Dieppe have added the bond of danger shared, the bond of courage equally expressed, the bond of helpfulness mutually displayed, the bond of partnership in an historic occasion, the bond of great service to a great cause. It now remains for the home front to add to these bonds of war by buying more war bonds.

When tempted to speak of a certain person with grasping tentacles as "that devilfish," it is always more polite to refer to him as a cephalopod. Besides, it gives you a scholarly reputation.

It's a strange world. During the depression, everyone rode the freight trains free. Now that everybody has jobs the railroads discourage them from spending money on travel.

Our Readers Say—

"The Unconquerables" of Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note with interest that you have started in your valuable newspaper a series of articles under the heading "The Unconquerables" to record "accounts of heroism of the part of individuals whose nations refuse to die." Maybe the following story will fit in with the series:

While the Spanish Caudillo pledges 1,000,000 of his enslaved Spaniards to the false crusade against the democracies, and sends his Blue Legionnaires to die on the battlefields of Russia, liberty-loving Catalans are fighting for the freedom of the world wherever they are able and permitted to do so with the same courage as their brothers fought and died for France before Verdun in the first World War and later in the plains and mountains of Aragon and Catalonia in their epic fight against international fascism.

Jordi Closas, Buenos Aires correspondent of a Chilean newspaper, reveals that five Catalans who after the Spanish war found themselves in Morocco enlisted with other members of the Foreign Legion as volunteers to fight under the British flag. They were among the first to be sent with a British contingent to Norway. Outnumbered by the Nazis the British fought heroically to accomplish their dangerous mission. Of the five Catalans only one could return to England. His four comrades were left dead over the soil of Norway fighting like free men for a cause which they knew was also their own country's cause. J. VENTURA SUREDA

New York

"If the U. S. Stays Sober—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A professor of chemistry in an address given before some business men, told of his experiences while traveling for 14 months throughout many countries of Europe now at war. This was in 1935. In his conversations with many of the high German officials, he asked what they thought would happen if the United States declared war on Germany. Their answer was one that they said Hitler had already given them: "If the United States stays sober, we can never lick them."

That statement "sober" was made at a time when the United States was repealing prohibition. Shouldn't that be good warning to the United States at the present time to curb the sale of all intoxicating liquors for the duration of the war? Especially when so many of the officers of our army are having to take strenuous action in some of the large cities and are requiring the closing of many saloons near army camps.

We know, too, that many other evils always follow in the path of saloons.

Oakland, Calif. E. H. BECKWITH

In the Heart of the Ozarks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor is one of our best sources of unbiased world news—including of course World War—in these history-making days. We keep the Monitors on our reading tables, lend them out, and try to file as many copies as possible.

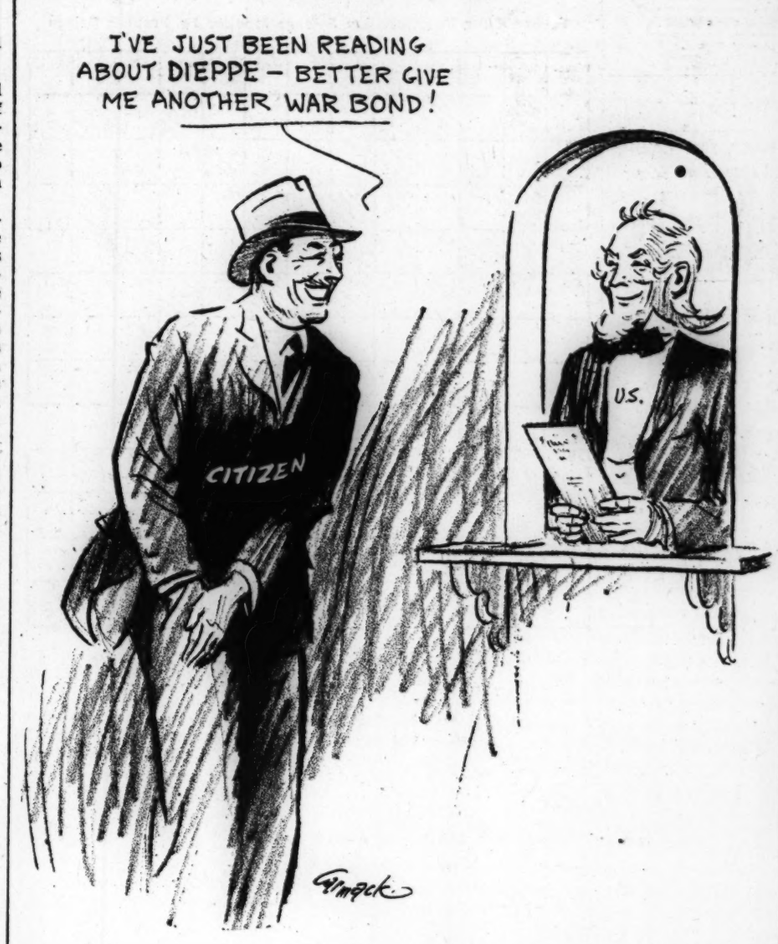
Aside from your excellent coverage of all world news, we are greatly pleased with the broad and deep way you interpret it, the restraint and moderation exercised. We feel we are personally acquainted with your principal correspondents, department heads and editors. Their stories and editorials are being read "down twilight trail" by lamp or candle-light, in the small hours of the night, in the heart of the remote Arkansas Ozark Mountains, in Wilderness Library.

We particularly want to congratulate the Monitor on its cleanness, its freedom from questionable or harmful advertising, etc. We commend your stand against liquor. We're with you 100 per cent in all these things. JAMES T. RICHMOND,
Director, Wilderness Library

Mt. Sherman, Ark.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Supporting "Attack"



The Unconquerables

He "Sentenced Himself"

Though the Nazis have overrun most of Europe, the European people are far from conquered. The Christian Science Monitor in this series presents authentic accounts of heroism on the part of individuals whose nations refuse to die.

A Norwegian teacher who not only dared speak the truth, where truth was forbidden, but who "sentenced himself to death" in defense of the right to so speak, has won an ever-living place in the grateful hearts of his countrymen.

Ingvald Garbo was a lecturer, teacher, and free-lance journalist in Bergen. An ardent Social Democrat, he had been a frequent contributor to a well-known labor newspaper, Bergen's *Arbeiderblad*. Disillusioned by the Munich agreement, he abandoned writing altogether for a time. When Norway was invaded, however, he again took up his pen in defense of democracy.

⁂

The fearless distribution among German soldiers of news which Garbo had picked up on the radio from British Broadcasting Corporation transmissions to Germany finally led to his arrest. Accused of attempting to undermine the morale of the German *Wehrmacht*, he was brought before a German court martial. Openly admitting and justifying his activities, he argued that German soldiers were not told the truth, and it was his duty to give it to them.

Garbo declared that German military authorities had committed a crime by keeping the truth from their men; that it was still more criminal to prevent him from conveying the truth to them; and by arresting him they had been guilty of a further crime. Thus it was Garbo who was the prosecutor, and German officers who were the accused.

There is no doubt that Garbo could have saved his life, and he knew it. So did his lawyer, who repeatedly advised him to adopt a cautious and compromising attitude. But Garbo, fully realizing the fundamental principles at stake, passed the death sentence on himself for the sake of right and justice. He was aware this was a test case, and that he could not state a case for his defense without admitting some guilt and without recognizing the legality of the German court martial in Norway.

Garbo remained calm and dignified throughout the proceedings. He avoided sarcasm, putting forward his arguments seriously and concisely, and he did not give way on a single point. While awaiting execution, he read a great deal in prison, mostly philosophy. Perfectly controlled when he took farewell of his wife and children, it was he who had to console the parson.

⁂

Garbo was a well-known citizen. He knew his case would be followed with keen interest, and he felt this was an opportunity to strengthen the home front. There is no doubt that he has had a profound influence on the Norwegian people, and that his fearless stand before his accusers was an inspiration to other Norwegian teachers and to clergymen when the time came for them to stand up to their oppressors.

Down the Middle of the Road

They Ought to Be Warned

By Erwin D. Canham

This is going to be a pawky piece to write. Maybe we shouldn't write it at all; maybe we should let some scores of defense plant managers from Pacific to Atlantic just learn their lessons. But we have been there, we have seen, and perhaps a word of warning will save a brother in distress. Anyway, we're telling tales out of school.

On Tuesday, in this newspaper, we printed an excellent dispatch from our brilliant Washington correspondent, Mary Hornaday, who is now touring American defense plants with a party of newspaper women organized by the National Association of Manufacturers. The Tuesday story, like dispatches published in various other newspapers, recorded that H. Oliver West, executive vice-president of the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle, had admitted that women workers in his plant were a problem. And gave chapter and verse.

On Wednesday, with no discredit reflecting thereby on Miss Hornaday, we had to print a story from Seattle in which Mr. West backtracked as rapidly as dignity and press-agentry would permit. Our heart goes out to Mr. West, we know just what he went through. He had met the newspaper women, and they had taken him. For they are a ferocious species, beside which newsmen are dull-witted, toothless, milquetoasts.

⁂

We have heard these hardy lasses go after kings and queens and presidents and wives of presidents and cabinet officers and congressmen. And they certainly do a job. Sometimes they are innocent and guileless and disarming. Sometimes they are terrifyingly tough. Either way, they get their man. And when their pungent little typewriters get to rolling, there is nothing for the victim to do but wake up and wonder what hit him.

Poor Mr. West, being a simple industrialist, didn't have a chance. Even the politicians don't have a chance, sometimes. Even President Roosevelt, with all his skill in parrying press conference questions, sometimes is brought up gasping by these girls. On one occasion, when the redoubtable Elisabeth May Craig of the Gannett newspapers of Maine had asked him a trick question that impaled him on the equally uncomfortable and inescapable horns of a dilemma, Mr. Roosevelt could only breathe: "Why, May, you must have stayed up all night thinking up that one."

We have no call to make this a dissertation on newspaper women. It's none of our business, and there isn't space, and we have our own future to think about. And they perform a great service. They are the commandos of cross-examination. They are superb mistresses of that most useful of weapons: the technique of irrelevancy. The fact that more women aren't district attorneys explains the great number of criminals still out of jail.

⁂

But this a country of fair play. It isn't right to turn a score of newspaper women loose on American war industry without warning. We want to win the war, don't we?

So now plant managers may consider themselves alerted. That is the least we can do. Unhappily, we don't have much else to suggest to them, no patent method of handling newspaper women. We can only suggest that it would be a good thing to lead a consecrated and thoughtful life, and to consult one's spouse or mother.

The women will do a grand job in reporting the doings of their sisters in war industry. Indeed, they will be a peripatetic proof of the story they are covering: that women can enter any kind of industry and make good there, for these women have done it in the newspaper business against stiff competition. Miss Hornaday in particular, who is neither a sob sister nor a gimlet girl, but a straightforward correspondent of experience and sagacity, is doing a fine job. She individually will not give a bad half-hour in press conference to the plant managers of the U. S. A. But collectively, these newspaper women are something. The representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, who are running this trip, will long remember some of its moments.

And it is all for your sake, dear reader.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly—Ruskin.

For a Worthy End

No man and no woman really worthy of the name can care for the life spent solely or chiefly in the avoidance of risk and trouble and labor. Save in exceptional cases the prizes worth having in life must be paid for, and the life worth living must be a life of work for a worthy end, and ordinarily of work more for others than for one's self.—Excerpt from THEODORE ROOSEVELT's speech "On American Motherhood," March 13, 1905.

The Wide Horizon

Things of Beauty and the War

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW YORK

Although London's art galleries and museums doubtless have suffered greater damage from enemy air raids than most persons realize, it is encouraging to learn, from a recent dispatch, that popular attendance at such places has more than doubled since the outbreak of the war. It is equally encouraging to be informed that New York City's museums are not only prepared to carry on until victory, but are likewise experiencing an increase in attendance, and this despite the fact that teachers have been asked not to take entire classes to view the exhibits.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has taken necessary precautions to protect its most valued treasures in event of enemy air raids. Nevertheless, plans are now in progress for developing new types of exhibits and for increasing the use of collections in the museum's study rooms. And, just a few days ago, the Museum of Modern Art made public a plan for putting its facilities at the service of men in the armed forces, an amazing number of whom have shown a really serious interest in reading books on art or, when on leave, in visiting this and other museums.

⁂

The city's art galleries also report an increase in attendance since the shock of the Pearl Harbor attack gave way to calm determination. Obviously New Yorkers—and all of us—realize the importance of things of beauty in keeping up morale. All of us recall how last spring when the National Gallery in Washington was opened President Roosevelt stressed the need of such a mental refuge in these troubled times. Almost at the moment of our becoming an embattled people, the new galleries of the National Academy were opened in New York City, the first exhibition to be placed on display there being catalogued under the inclusive and encouraging title, "Our Heritage," being a survey of American art from 1825.

The role of art in wartime, more important even than in peacetime, has been stressed of late in several outstanding articles.

Writers of letters to the dailies have frequently concerned themselves with the role that art can play even in a mechanized war. One such writer recently commented on the fact that, as individuals, we Americans are actually more civilized than we were in the last war. For we have not permitted ourselves, because of our intense dislike of totalitarianism in any form, to become hysterical, as many of us did back in 1914, and destroy things of beauty that have come out of Germany, Italy, or Japan.

⁂

A neighbor was paying a first call the other day as I unpacked certain treasures and arranged them in my studio.

"Isn't that lovely!" she exclaimed as I removed from its wrappings a blue and white copy of Donatello's "Laughing Boy." "Wherever did you get it?"

"In Italy."

"Oh!" The visitor raised her eyebrows.

There were other admiring expressions as a group of Dresden figurines appeared. "Ballet dancers, aren't they? Their frocks look as if they were fashioned of real lace. Where are *they* from?"

"Germany."

Another "Oh!"

Soon a gilt-framed water color, depicting in soft, clear colors a single spray of cherry blossoms against a sunset sky, found a place on the wall.

"Painted in Washington?" the visitor asked.

"No, in Japan."

"But," the caller protested, "don't you feel you oughtn't to use them—now? Don't you feel that it's your—your duty to destroy them or, at least, to hide them away?"

I tried to explain.

"You see, to me, each of them is an outward and visible sign of an inward grace that is inherent in the people of every nation—that some day again will be allowed free expression. This little Dresden dancer, for example, is a symbol of a wiser, better Germany that has been and will be again, just as this Laughing Boy is a symbol of the real Italy and this water color of the true Japan."

The new neighbor returned in a few days.

"Well," she said, "you have done a great job of making things from warring countries go together so—so peacefully."

My neighbor then understood how we need these things of beauty to remind us, whatever their origin, of a good world that needs restoring. She could see how the room and its beauty were a source of inspiration.

And so, it seems to me, is all genuine art in today's disturbed world. The reports from the galleries and museums seem to prove that.

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